FOREST AND STREAM.

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The Forest and Stream will shortly remove to new offices in the New York Life Building, No. 346 Broadway, entrance on Leonard Street.

The FOREST AND STREAM is put to press on Tuesdays. Correspondence intended for publication should reach us by Mondays and as much earlier as may be practicable.

A FORESTRY COMMISSION.

THE Secretary of the Interior has deserved well of his country for many reforms inaugurated under the present Administration. He has striven to manage the enormous business of the Interior Department on business principles, and in many respects he has been most successful. Perhaps nothing that he has done promises so great an economic return as his last stroke for reform in forestry methods. He has asked the National Academy of Sciences to appoint a committee of experts to go into the field and study the existing forest conditions, and then report as to these conditions, and to recommend what the Government ought to do to conserve and to increase our forests and to make them of the greatest benefit to the country.

The wisdom of this action is obvious. Mr. Smith has been farseeing enough to ask for light on this difficult subject from that body best able to give it, and the men chosen are so eminent in their various departments of science that their conclusions will carry the greatest weight with the country and with Congress.

The chairman of the committee appointed will be Prof. Charles S. Sargent, well known as professor in Harvard University, and director there of the botanical garden and the Arnold Arboretum. He is the author of the volume published by the Tenth Census on "The Forest Trees of North America," and of "The Silva of North America"—two works either of which would be sufficient to establish any man's reputation. Prof. Oliver Wolcott Gibbs, President of the Academy and so *ex-officio* member of the committee, is one of the first of America's investigators in chemistry and physics. Prof. Alexander Agassiz is conspicuous as an authority on natural history subjects, and was long Curator of the Natural History Museum at Harvard. He is a man of wide experience and of admirable judgment. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, retired, is perhaps the first expert on rivers in the United States. Prof. William H. Brewer has been Professor of Agriculture at Yale for more than thirty years, and before that was Professor of Chemistry in the University of California, and connected with the Geological Survey of that State. He is the author of a part of "Walker's Statistical Atlas of the United States" and editor of the "Botany of California." Mr. Arnold Hague, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was for years connected with Clarence King's Survey of the 40th Parallel, was Government Geologist in Guatemala and subsequently did Government work in the mines in China. Since 1883 he has been in charge of work in the Yellowstone Park and adjacent country, especially the forest reserve. His experience of the Rocky Mountain region is wide, and no man is better equipped for the work of this committee than he. He is the author of many works. Mr. Gifford Pinchot is of all the members of the committee the youngest, and the man who has had the most recent and most careful schooling in modern forestry methods. He has been trained in foreign schools of forestry, and for some years has had charge of the forests of Mr. Geo. Vanderbilt's estate in North Carolina.

The list of names here presented is most impressive, and will command universal respect. These experts cover not merely the subject of forestry, but all the collateral subjects on which forestry bears and by which it is influenced. The ground is fully covered, and for once in America the men chosen to do a certain piece of work for the Government are the very best that could have been selected.

This committee will devote itself to inquiry and recommendation on the following questions:

Is it desirable and practicable to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forested lands the wooded parts of the public domain, for the supply of timber?

How far does the influence of forests upon climate, soil and water conditions make a policy of forest conservation desirable in those regions where most of the public domain is situated?

What specific legislation is required to remedy the evils now existing?

When this committee shall have made its report we shall have answers to these questions furnished by a body of investigators most qualified to give them. When these answers have been given the country will know the truth, and Congress may give us the needed legislation.

For many years individuals and associations have been working with might and main to remedy the evils which all acknowledge exist in our forestry system. This desultory individual effort accomplished nothing adequate. Secretary Smith has had the genius to see what the country needed, and with a stroke of the pen he has moved us years onward in the direction of true reform.

THE SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION.

THE second annual Sportsmen's Exposition in the Madison Square Garden, this city, will open on next Monday, March 16. Everything points to a collection of interesting exhibits superior to that of the initial exhibition of last year, and the managers anticipate that the public support will be more generous this year than last. It was no uncommon thing after the initial exposition to hear expressions of regret on the part of those who did not realize the extent and importance of the affair and so had failed to visit the Garden. The chief value of the enterprise is educational, and if the aims of the managers shall be carried out, this annual exposition will constitute an invaluable and instructive display of the development of field sportsmanship in all its several branches. We urge every sportsman within reach of New York city to visit the Garden next week and study the exhibits he will find there.

The FOREST AND STREAM has made preparation to do its share toward the entertainment of the week. Last year the most conspicuous feature of the FOREST AND STREAM exhibit was the collection of Indian arms, implements and utensils illustrative of the Primitive American Hunter and of his evolution from the stone age to the latest phase of Indian hunting with the arms of the white man. Supplementing this display of last May, we have this year secured the attendance of Chief Bear, the council chief of the Blackfeet, and of Two Bear Woman, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the tribe. With them comes William Jackson as interpreter, and the tribe has provided a pappoose. They have brought with them a very complete outfit of clothing, arms and hunting implements, by means of which they will show very fully the actual plains life of the Primitive American Hunter as it was followed in the days of the buffalo.

Unless we have misjudged the popular interest in the FOREST AND STREAM'S Indian exhibit, Chief Bear, Two Bear Woman and the stolid little pappoose hung up on its board by the side of the lodge will hold a continuous levee.

And do not fail to see the FOREST AND STREAM'S exhibition of outdoor and field scenes, shown with the electric light stereopticon at 4, 4:45, 8 and 8:45 P. M. daily.

Both of these features will be distinct from and apart from the FOREST AND STREAM exhibit in our spaces Nos. 62 and 63, where old and new friends will be welcomed.

SNAP SHOTS.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that for the last two years New York has had no representative revolver club and no revolver range open to the public, and this in the face of the fact that probably no other city in the Union has more pistol and revolver shooters. While the need of such a club has long been apparent, the efforts made to supply it heretofore have not met with success. The latest, that of a well-known athletic association, failed because the revolver club was simply to be made subsidiary to the larger organization which the shooters were called upon to support in addition to the heavy expenses involved in the conduct of the range itself.

The newly organized Gotham Revolver Club has started on a radically different principle. Its object is to provide abundant facilities for practice and competition at the smallest possible expense to the individual member. As the sport itself is the sole reason for the existence of this club, there is no reason why it should not gain the success which it deserves.

NON-EXPORT GAME LAWS.

UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LAST week we gave a special telegraphic summary of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered March 2, in the case of Geer vs. The State of Connecticut. To-day, in advance of its publication elsewhere, the full text of the decision is here printed as procured for us by our special representative in Washington.

The decision is one which merits and will have careful study. As was said last week in these columns, it is the most important and far-reaching decision in relation to the protection of game that we have ever had in this country. The points at issue were such as to involve in their determination a consideration of fundamental principles. The decision, then, is not simply a finding on the disputed constitutionality of the Connecticut non-export law; it is an elaborate exposition of the basic principles upon which rest the right of the State to control its game and the power of the State to extend that control even after game has been reduced to possession and has become the qualified property of its captor.

The decision written by Mr. Justice White is admirable in its comprehensiveness, lucidity and convincing logic; it commends itself for its good reasoning and has the authority of the court of last resort. The principle is now set forth from the Supreme Court of the United States once for all that Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Arkansas, Illinois, California, any and every State in the Union, may restrict its game to its own limits by non-export statutes; nor is this control to be nullified or vitiated by any further questioning of the constitutionality of a non-export statute.

The Constitution of the United States has had its day as a palladium of license for game commission men. From this time henceforth game protection may no longer be resisted by the market dealer with the old objection that a non-export law was counter to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has settled that.

We have said that this decision points the way in which efficient game protective effort may be directed. If we have stringent non-export laws, and if we enforce them, the problem of keeping up a game supply will be near to solution.

Objection has been made that the FOREST AND STREAM'S original Platform Plank—*The sale of game should be forbidden at all times*—is too radical and is impossible of achievement. In view of all the circumstances it certainly is not too radical, however difficult may appear the attainment of it. Some day it will be of ruling force. Meanwhile effort may be expended toward the attainment of the prohibition of the export of game for sale, with reasonable confidence in the speedy attainment of a non-export system.

As a means then toward accomplishing the condition of things sought by the absolute prohibition of the sale of game, why should we not direct our efforts, as associations, clubs and individuals, to put into effect the new Platform Plank—*Forbid the taking of game for export to market?*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. 87—OCTOBER TERM, 1895.

Edgar M. Geer, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of Connecticut. | In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.

(March 2, 1896).

The statutes of the State of Connecticut provide (Section 2,530, revision of 1888):

"Every person who shall buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose, or who shall hunt, pursue, kill, destroy or attempt to kill any woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse, called partridg

or gray squirrel between the first day of January and the first day of October, the killing or having in possession of each bird or squirrel to be deemed a separate offense * * * shall be fined not more than $20."

It is further by the statute of the same State provided (Section 2,546):

"No person shall at any time kill any woodcock, grouse or quail for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of the State, or shall transport or have in possession, with intention to procure the transportation beyond said limits, of any such birds killed within this State. The reception by any person within this State of any such bird or birds for shipment to a point without the State shall be *prima facie* evidence that said bird or birds were killed within the State for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits."

An information was filed against the plaintiff in error in the police court of New London, Conn., charging him with on the 19th day of October, 1889, unlawfully receiving and having in his possession, with the wrongful and unlawful intent to procure the transportation beyond the limits of the State, certain woodcock, ruffed grouse and quail killed within this State after the 1st day of October, 1889. The trial of the charge resulted in the conviction of the defendant and the imposing of a fine upon him. Thereupon the case was taken by appeal to the criminal court of the Common Pleas. In that court the defendant demurred to the information on the ground, among others, that the statute upon which that prosecution was based violated the Constitution of the United States.

The demurrer being overruled, and the defendant declining to answer over, he was adjudged guilty and condemned to pay a fine and costs, and to stand committed until he had complied with the judgment. An appeal was prosecuted to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State. The defendant on the appeal assigned the following errors: "The court erred—

"First—In holding that the allegations contained in the complaint constitute an offense in law.

"Second—In holding that said complaint was insufficient in the law without an allegation that the birds therein mentioned were killed in this State for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State.

"Third—In refusing to hold that so much of Section 2,546 of the general statutes, under which this complaint is brought, as may be construed to forbid the transportation from this State of the birds therein described, lawfully killed and permitted by the laws of the State to become the subject of traffic and commerce, is unconstitutional and void.

"Fourth—In refusing to hold that so much of said section as may be construed to forbid the receiving and having in possession, with intent to procure the transportation thereof to another State, birds therein described, lawfully killed and permitted by the laws of this State to become the subject of traffic and commerce, is unconstitutional and void.

"Fifth—In holding that the defendant is guilty of an offense under said section if such birds were lawfully killed in this State and were bought by the defendant of this State as articles of property, merchandise and commerce, and had begun to move as an article of interstate commerce.

"Sixth—In not rendering judgment for defendant."

In the Supreme Court the conviction was affirmed. The case is reported in 67 Conn., 144. To this judgment of affirmance this writ of error is prosecuted.

Mr. Justice White, after stating the case, delivered

THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

By the statutes of the State of Connecticut, referred to in the statement of facts, the open season for the game birds mentioned therein was from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. The birds which the defendant was charged with unlawfully having in his possession on Oct. 19 for the purpose of unlawful transportation beyond the State were alleged to have been killed within the State after Oct. 1. They were, therefore, killed during the open season. There was no charge that they had been unlawfully killed for the purpose of being transported outside of the State. The offense, therefore, charged was the possession of game birds for the purpose of transporting them beyond the State, which birds had been lawfully killed within the State. The court of last resort of the State held, in interpreting the statute already cited, by the light afforded by previous enactments, that one of its objects was to forbid the killing of birds within the State during the open season for the purpose of transporting them beyond the State, and also additionally as a distinct offense to punish the having in possession, for the purpose of transportation beyond the State, birds lawfully killed within the State. The court found that the information did not charge the first of these offenses, and therefore that the sole offense which it covered was the latter. It then decided that the State had power to make it an offense to have in possession, for the purpose of transportation beyond the State, birds which had been lawfully killed within the State during the open season, and that the statute in creating this offense did not violate the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. The correctness of this latter ruling is the question for review. In other words, the sole issue which the case presents is:

Was it lawful, under the Constitution of the United States (Section 8, Article 1), for the State of Connecticut to allow the killing of birds within the State during a designated open season, to allow such birds, when so killed, to be used, to be sold and to be bought for use within the State, and yet to forbid their transportation beyond the State?

Or, to state it otherwise, had the State of Connecticut the power to regulate the killing of game within her borders so as to confine its use to the limits of the State and forbid its transmission outside of the State?

In considering this inquiry we of course accept the interpretation affixed to the State statute by the court of last resort of the State. The solution of the question involves a consideration of the nature of the property in game and the authority which the State had a right lawfully to exercise in relation thereto.

The writer of a learned article in the *Repertoire of the Journal in Palais* mentions the fact that the law of Athens forbade the killing of game (*Rep. Gen. J. P., Vol. 5, p. 307*), and Merlin says (*Repertoire de Jurisprudence, Vol. 4, p. 128*) that "Solon, seeing that the Athenians gave themselves up to the chase to the neglect of the mechanical arts, forbade the killing of game."

Among other subdivisions, things were classified by the Roman law into public and common. The latter embraced animals *ferœ naturæ*, which, having no owner, were considered as belonging in common to all the citizens of the State. After pointing out the foregoing subdivision, the *Digest* says:

"There are things which we acquire the dominion of, as by the law of nature, which the light of natural reason causes every man to see; and others we acquire by the civil law, that is to say, by methods which belong to the Government. As the law of nature is more ancient, because it took birth with the human race, it is proper to speak first of the latter. 1. Thus, all the animals which can be taken upon the earth, in the sea, or in the air, that is to say, wild animals, belong to those who take them. * * * Because that which belongs to nobody is acquired by the natural law by the person who first possesses it. We do not distinguish the acquisition of these beasts and birds by whether one has captured them on his own property or on the property of another; but he who wishes to enter into the property of another to hunt can be readily prevented if the owner knows his purpose to do so."—(*Digest, Book 41, Tit. 1, De Adquir. Rer. Dom.*)

No restriction, it would hence seem, was placed by the Roman law upon the power of the individual to reduce game, of which he was the owner in common with other citizens, to possession, although the Institutes of Justinian recognized the right of an owner of land to forbid another from killing game on his property, as indeed this right was impliedly admitted by the *Digest* in the passage just cited. (Institutes, Book 2, Tit. 1, s. 12.)

The inhibition was, however, rather a recognition of the right of ownership in land than an exercise by the State of its undoubted authority to control the taking and use of that which belonged to no one in particular, but was common to all. In the feudal as well as the ancient law of the continent of Europe, in all countries, the right to acquire animals *ferœ naturæ* by possession was recognized as being subject to the governmental authority and under its power, not only as a matter of regulation, but also of absolute control. Merlin, *ub. sup.*, mentions the fact that, although tradition indicates that from the earliest day in France every citizen had a right to reduce a part of the common property in game to ownership by possession, yet it was also true that as early as the Salic law that right was regulated in certain particulars. Pothier in his treatise on Property speaks as follows:

"In France, as well as in all other civilized countries of Europe, the civil law has restrained the liberty which the pure law of nature gave to every one to capture animals who, being *in naturali laxitate*, belong to no person in particular. The sovereigns have reserved to themselves, and to those whom they judge proper to transmit it, the right to hunt all game, and have forbidden hunting to other persons. Some ancient doctors have doubted if sovereigns had the right to reserve hunting to themselves and to forbid it to their subjects. They contend that as God has given to man dominion over the beasts, the prince had no authority to deprive all his subjects of a right which God had given them. The natural law, say they, permitted hunting to each individual. The civil law which forbids it is contrary to the natural law, and exceeds, consequently, the power of the legislator, who, being himself submitted to the natural law, can ordain nothing contrary to that law. It is easy to reply to these objections. From the fact that God has given to human kind dominion over wild beasts it does not follow that each individual of the human race should be permitted to exercise this dominion. The civil law, it is said, cannot be contrary to the natural law. This is true as regards those things which the natural law commands or which it forbids; but the civil law can restrict that which the natural law only permits. The greater part of all civil laws are nothing but restrictions on those things which the natural law would otherwise permit. It is for this reason, although by the pure law of nature hunting was permitted to each individual, the prince had the right to reserve it in favor of certain persons and forbid it to others." (Pothier, Traite du Droit de Propriete, Nos. 27-28.)

"The right belongs to the king to hunt in his dominion; his quality of sovereign gives him the authority to take possession above all others of the things which belong to no one, such as wild animals; the lords and those who have a right to hunt hold such right but from his permission, and he can affix to this permission such restriction and modifications as may seem to him good." (No. 29.)

In tracing the origin of the classification of animals *ferœ naturæ*, as things common, Pothier moreover says:

"The first of mankind had, in common, all those things which God had given to the human race. This community was not a positive community of interest, like that which exists between several persons who have the ownership of a thing in which each have their particular portion. It was a community which those who have written on this subject have called a negative community, which resulted from the fact that those things which were common to all belonged no more to one than to the others, and hence no one could prevent another from taking of these common things that portion which he judged necessary to subserve his wants. Whilst he was using them others could not disturb him, but when he had ceased to use them—if they were not things which were consumed by the fact of use—the things immediately re-entered into the negative community, and another could use them. The human race having multiplied, men partitioned among themselves the earth and the greater part of those things which were on its surface. That which fell to each one among them commenced to belong to him in private ownership, and this process is the origin of the right of property. Some things, however, did not enter into this division, and remain therefore to this day in the condition of the ancient and negative community." (No. 31.)

Referring to those things which remain common, or in what he qualified as the negative community, this great writer says:

"These things are those which the jurisconsults called *res communes*. Marcien refers to several kinds—the air, the water which runs in the rivers, the sea and its shores. * * * As regards wild animals, *ferœ naturæ*, they have remained in the ancient state of negative community."

In both the works of Merlin and Pothier, *ub. sup.*, will be found a full reference to the history of the varying control exercised by the law-giving power over the right of a citizen to acquire a qualified ownership in animals, *ferœ naturæ*, evidenced by the regulation thereof by the Salic law already referred to, exemplified by the legislation of Charlemagne, and continuing through all vicissitudes of governmental authority. This unbroken line of law and precedent is summed up by the provisions of the Napoleon Code, which declare (arts. 714, 715): "There are things which belong to no one, and the use of which is common to all. Police regulations direct the manner in which they may be enjoyed. The faculty of hunting and fishing is also regulated by special laws." Like recognition of the fundamental principle upon which the property in game rests has led to similar history and identical results in the common law of Germany, in the law of Austria, Italy, and indeed it may be safely said in the law of all the countries of Europe. (Saint Joseph Concordance, Vol. 1, p. 68.)

The common law of England also based property in game upon the principle of common ownership, and therefore treated it as subject to governmental authority.

Blackstone, while pointing out the distinction between things private and those which are common, rests the right of an individual to reduce a part of this common property to possession, and thus acquire a qualified ownership in it, on no other or different principle from that upon which the civilians based such right. (2 Bl. Com., 1 and 12.)

Referring especially to the common ownership of game, he says: "But after all there are some few things which, notwithstanding the general introduction and continuance of property, must still unavoidably remain in common, being such wherein nothing but an usufructuary property is capable of being had; and therefore they still belong to the first occupant during the time he holds possession of them and no longer. Such (among others) are the elements of light, air and water, which a man may occupy by means of his windows, his gardens, his mills and other conveniences; such also are the generality of those animals which are said to be *ferœ naturæ* or of a wild and untamable disposition, which any man may seize upon or keep for his own use or pleasure." (2 Bl. Com., 14.)

"A man may lastly have a qualified property in animals *ferœ naturæ, propter privilegium*—that is, he may have the privilege of hunting, taking and killing them in exclusion of other persons. Here he has a transient property in these animals usually called game as long as they continue within his liberty, and he may restrain any stranger from taking them therein; but the instant they depart into another liberty this qualified property ceases. * * * A man can have no absolute permanent property in these, as he may in the earth and land; since these are of a vague and fugitive nature, and therefore can only admit of a precarious and qualified ownership, which lasts so long as they are in actual use and occupation, but no longer." (2 Bl. Com., 394.)

In stating the existence and scope of the royal prerogative, Blackstone further says: "There still remains another species of prerogative property founded upon a very different principle from any that have been mentioned before: the property of such animals, *ferœ naturæ*, as are known by the denomination of game, with the right of pursuing, taking and destroying them, which is vested in the king alone, and from him derived to such of his subjects as have received the grants of a chase, a park, a free warren or free fishery. * * * In the first place then, we have already shown, and indeed it cannot be denied, that by the law of nature every man from the prince to the peasant has an equal right of pursuing and taking to his own use all such creatures as are *ferœ naturæ*, and therefore the property of nobody, but liable to be seized by the first occupant, and so it was held by the Imperial law as late as Justinian's time. * * * But it follows from the very end and constitution of society that this natural right as well as many others belonging to man as an individual may be restrained by positive laws enacted for reasons of State or for the supposed benefit of the community." (2 Bl. Com., 410.)

The practice of the Government of England from the earliest time to the present has put into execution the authority to control and regulate the taking of game.

Undoubtedly this attribute of government to control the

taking of animals *ferœ naturœ*, which was thus recognized and enforced by the common law of England, was vested in the colonial governments, where not denied by their charters or in conflict with grants of the royal prerogative. It is also certain that the power which the colonies thus possessed passed to the States with the separation from the mother country, and remains in them at the present day, in so far as its exercise may not be incompatable with or restrained by the rights conveyed to the Federal government by the Constitution. Kent, in his Commentaries, states the ownership of animals *ferœ naturœ* to be only that of qualified property. (3 Kent Com., 347.)

In most of the States laws have been passed for the protection and preservation of game. We have been referred to no case where the power to legislate has been questioned, although the books contain cases involving controversies as to the meaning of some of the statutes. (Commonwealth v. Hall, 128 Mass., 410; Commonwealth v. Caruth, 139 Pa., 219; People v. O'Neill, 71 Mich., 325.) There are also cases where the validity of some particular method of enforcement provided in some of the statutes has been drawn in question. (State v. Saunders, 19 Kan., 127; Territory v. Evans, 2 Idaho, 634.)

The adjudicated cases recognizing the right of States to control and regulate the common property in game are numerous. In McCrady v. Virginia (94 U. S., 395) the power of the State of Virginia to prohibit citizens of other States from planting oysters within the tide waters of that State was upheld by this court. In Manchester v. Massachusetts (139 U. S., 24) the authority of the State of Massachusetts to control and regulate the catching of fish within the bays of that State was also maintained. See also Phelps v. Racey (60 N. Y., 10); Magner v. People (97 Ill., 320); American Express Co. v. People (133 Ill., 649); State v. N. O. Express Co. (58 Minn., 403); State v. Rodman (58 Minn., 393); *ex parte* Maier (103 Cal., 476); Organ v. State (56 Ark., 270); Allen v. Wyckoff (48 N. J., 93); Roth v. State (51 Ohio St., 393); Gentile v. State (29 Ind., 415); State v. Farrell (33 Mo. App., and cases there cited); State v. Saunders (*ub. sup.*); Territory v. Evans (*ub. sup.*).

While the fundamental principles upon which the common property in game rest have undergone no change, the development of free institutions has led to the recognition of the fact that the power or control lodged in the State, resulting from this common ownership, is to be exercised like all other powers of government as a trust for the benefit of the people, and not as a prerogative for the advantage of the government as distinct from the people, or for the benefit of private individuals as distinguished from the public good. Therefore, for the purpose of exercising this power, the State, as held by this court in Martin v. Waddell (16 Pet., 410), represents its people, and the ownership is that of the people in their united sovereignty. The common ownership and its resulting responsibility in the State is thus stated in a well considered opinion of the Supreme Court of California: "The wild game within a State belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except in so far as the people may elect to make it so, and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic and commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good." (*Ex parte* Maier, *ub. sup.*)

The same view has been expressed by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, as follows: "We take it to be the correct doctrine in this country that the ownership of wild animals, so far as they are capable of ownership, is in the State, not as a proprietor, but in its sovereign capacity as the representative and for the benefit of all its people in common." (State v. Rodman, *supra.*)

The foregoing analysis of the principles upon which alone rests the right of an individual to acquire a qualified ownership to game, and the power of the State, deduced therefrom, to control such ownership for the common benefit, clearly demonstrates the validity of the statute of the State of Connecticut here in controversy. The sole consequence of the provision forbidding the transportation of game, killed within the State, beyond the State, is to confine the use of such game to those who own it—the people of that State. The proposition that the State may not forbid carrying it beyond her limits involves, therefore, the contention that a State cannot allow its people the enjoyment of the benefits of the property belonging to them in common, without at the same time permitting the citizens of other States to participate in that which they do not own. It was said in the discussion at bar, although it be conceded that the State has an absolute right to control and regulate the killing of game as its judgment deems best in the interest of its people, inasmuch as the State has here chosen to allow the people within her borders to take game, to dispose of it, and thus cause it to become an object of State commerce, as a resulting necessity such property has become the subject of interstate commerce, hence controlled by the provisions of Article I., Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States. But the errors which this argument involves are manifest. It presupposes that where the killing of game and its sale within the State is allowed, that it thereby becomes commerce in the legal meaning of that word. In view of the authority of the State to affix conditions to the killing and sale of game, predicated as is this power on the peculiar nature of such property and its common ownership by all the citizens of the State, it may well be doubted whether commerce is created by an authority given by a State to reduce game within its borders to possession, provided such game be not taken, when killed, without the jurisdiction of the State. The common ownership imports the right to keep the property, if the sovereign so chooses, always within its jurisdiction for every purpose. The qualification which forbids its removal from the State necessarily entered into and formed part of every transaction on the subject, and deprived the mere sale or exchange of these articles of that element of freedom of contract and of full ownership which is an essential attribute of commerce. Passing, however, as we do, the decision of this question, and granting that the dealing in game killed within the State under the provision in question created internal State commerce, it does not follow that such internal commerce became necessarily the subject-matter of interstate commerce, and therefore under the control of the Constitution of the United States. The distinction between internal and external commerce and interstate commerce is marked, and has always been recognized by this court. In Gibbons v. Ogden (9 Wheat, 194) Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said:

"It is not intended to say that these words comprehend that commerce which is completely internal, which is carried on between man and man in a State, or between different parts of the same State, and which does not extend to or affect other States. Such a power would be inconvenient and is certainly unnecessary.

"Comprehensive as the word 'among' is, it may very properly be restricted to that commerce which concerns more States than one. The phrase is not one which would probably have been selected to indicate the completely interior traffic of a State, because it is not an apt phrase for that purpose; and the enumeration of the particular classes of commerce to which the power was to be extended would not have been made had the intention been to extend the power to every description. The enumeration presupposes something not enumerated; and that something, if we regard the language or the subject of the sentence, must be the exclusively internal commerce of the State.

"The genius and character of the whole Government seem to be that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the States generally, but not to those which are completely within a particular State, which do not affect other States, and with which it is not necessary to interfere, for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the Government. The completely internal commerce of a State, then, may be considered as reserved for the State itself."

So, again, in The Daniel Ball (10 Wall., 564) this court, speaking through Mr. Justice Field, said:

"There is undoubtedly an internal commerce which is subject to the control of the States. The power delegated to Congress is limited to commerce among the several States, with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes. This limitation necessarily excludes from the Federal control commerce not thus designated, and of course that commerce which is carried on entirely within the limits of a State and does not extend to or affect other States."

The fact that internal commerce may be distinct from interstate commerce destroys the [whole theory upon which the argument of the plaintiff in error proceeds. The power of the State to control the killing or an ownership in game being admitted, the commerce in game, which the State law permitted, was necessarily only internal commerce, since the restriction that it should not become the subject of external commerce went along with the grant and was a part of it. All ownership in game killed within the State came under this condition, which the State had the lawful authority to impose, and no contracts made in relation to such property were exempt from the law of the State consenting that such contracts be made, provided only they were confined to internal and did not extend to external commerce.

The case in this respect is identical with Kidd v. Pearson (128 U. S., 1). The facts there considered were briefly as follows: The State of Iowa permitted the distillation of intoxicating liquors for "mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes." The right was asserted to send out of the State intoxicating liquors made therein on the ground that, when manufactured in the State, such liquors became the subject of interstate commerce, and were thus protected by the Constitution of the United States; but this court, through Mr. Justice Lamar, pointed out the vice in the reasoning, which consisted in presupposing that the State had authorized the manufacture of intoxicants, thereby overlooking the exceptional purpose for which alone such manufacture was permitted. So here the argument of the plaintiff in error substantially asserts that the State statute gives an unqualified right to kill game, when in fact it is only given upon the condition that the game killed be not transported beyond the State limits. It was upon this power of the State to qualify and restrict the ownership in game killed within its limits that the court below rested its conclusion, and similar views have been expressed by the courts of last resort of several of the States. In State v. Rodman, *ub. sup.*, the Supreme Court of Minnesota said:

"The preservation of such animals as are adapted to consumption as food, or to any other useful purpose, is a matter of public interest, and it is within the police power of the State as the representative of the people in their united sovereignty to make such laws as will best preserve such game, and secure its beneficial use in the future to the citizens, and to that end it may adopt any reasonable regulations, not only as to time and manner in which such game may be taken and killed, but also imposing limitations upon the right of property in such game after it has been reduced to possession. Which limitations deprive no person of his property, because he who takes or kills game had no previous right to property in it, and when he acquires such right by reducing it to possession he does so subject to such conditions and limitations as the Legislature has seen fit to impose." See also State v. Northern Pacific Express Co., *supra.*

So also in Magner v. The People, *ub. sup.*, the Supreme Court of Illinois said:

"So far as we are aware, it has never been judicially denied that the Government under its police powers may make regulations for the preservation of game and fish, restricting their taking and molestation to certain seasons of the year, although laws to this effect, it is believed, have been in force in many of the other States since the organization of the Federal Government. * * * The ownership being in the people of the State, the repository of the sovereign authority, and no individual having any property rights to be affected, it necessarily results that the Legislature as the representative of the people of the State may withhold or grant to individuals the right to hunt and kill game, or qualify or restrict, as in the opinions of its members will best subserve the public welfare. Stated in other language, to hunt and kill game is a boon or privilege, granted either expressly or implicitly by the sovereign authority, not a right inherent in each individual, and consequently nothing is taken away from the individual when he is denied the privilege at stated seasons of hunting and killing game. It is perhaps accurate to say that the ownership of the sovereign authority is in trust for all the people of the State, and hence by implication it is the duty of the Legislature to enact such laws as will best preserve the subject of the trust and secure its beneficial use in the future to the people of the State. But in any view the question of individual enjoyment is one of public policy and not a private right."

See also *ex parte* Maier (103 Cal., 476); Organ v. The State (56 Ark., 270). It is indeed true that in State v. Saunders (19 Kan., 127), and Territory v. Evans (2 Idaho, 634), it was held that a State law prohibiting the shipment outside of the State of game killed therein violated the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, but the reasoning which controlled the decision of these cases is, we think, inconclusive, from the fact that it did not consider the fundamental distinction between the qualified ownership in game and the perfect nature of ownership in other property, and thus overlooked the authority of the State over property in game killed within its confines, and the consequent power of the State to follow such property into whatever hands it might pass, with the conditions and restrictions deemed necessary for the public interest.

Aside from the authority of the State, derived from the common ownership of game and the trust for the benefit of its people which the State exercises in relation thereto, there is another view of the power of the State in regard to the property in game, which is equally conclusive. The right to preserve game flows from the undoubted existence in the State of a police power to that end which may be none the less efficiently called into play, because by doing so interstate commerce may be remotely and indirectly affected. (Kidd v. Pearson, *ub. sup.*, Hall v. De Cuir, 95 U. S., 485; Sherlock v. Allings, 93 U. S., 99, 103; Gibbons v. Ogden, *ub. sup.*) Indeed, the source of the police power as to game birds (like those covered by the statute here called in question) flows from the duty of the State to preserve for its people a valuable food supply. (Phelps v. Racey, 60 N. Y. 10; *ex parte* Maier, *ub. sup.*; Magner v. The People, *ub. sup.*, and cases there cited.) The exercise by the State of such power therefore comes directly within the principle of Plumley v. Massachusetts (155 U. S., 461, 473). The power of a State to protect by adequate police regulation its people against the adulteration of articles of food (which was in that case maintained), although in doing so commerce might be remotely affected, necessarily carries with it the existence of a like power to preserve a food supply which belongs in common to all the people of the State, which can only become the subject of ownership in a qualified way, and which can never be the object of commerce except with the consent of the State and subject to the conditions which it may deem best to impose for the public good.

Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice Peckham, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision of this cases.

The Sportsman Tourist.

UNCLE LISHA'S OUTING.—XV.

Talk Around the Camp-fire.

THE company had been sitting around the fire for some time in meditative silence, Antoine especially in such deep thought that the pipe between his set teeth had gone out for lack of draft. He was racking his brain for the invention of a change in the bill of fare, which had become monotonous with continual repetitions of roast duck, fried duck and stewed duck till each variation needed a good deal of Spartan sauce to make it palatable. At last he spoke, without removing his pipe from his mouth or his gaze from the fire.

"Cheekin pie was good, an' Ah'll b'lieved dawk pie was good, but Ah'll a'n't tas'e. 'F Ah'll gat hoven or bake pans an' somet'ing for mek crus', an' board for roll it, an' peg too, an' some pepper we'll freget for brought, an' t'ree, four necessity t'ing, Ah'll can't rembler, Ah bet you head Ah'll was mek you pie to-morry you can' heat 'nough of it, prob'ly. Ah'll got de dawk."

"It kinder seems," said Joseph, his mouth watering for the prospective feast, "as it looks nsow, you'd hafter make us a pie souten clear duck, but I d' know fer sartain."

"You might spare him some feathers for crust," Sam suggested.

"Wal, M'ri' couldn't, though I da' say they'd make tol'able light top crust."

"Ann Twine's pie is some like the feller's soup 'at I hearn tell on," said Uncle Lisha, fumbling absent-mindedly on the log beside him for a shoe-peg. "He was a-travelin' an' got short o' money, or mebby he was a reg'lar beggar, I do' know, but ary way, he stopped tu a haouse an' ast for somethin' tu eat, an' they wouldn't give him nothin'. So he ast 'em if they wouldn't lend him a kittle a spell an' a spwun, so 's 't he c'ld make hisself a kittle o' stun soup, an' so they did just tu see what he'd du. Wal, he built him a fire side o' the rwud an' sot a kittle o' wate. a-b'ilin', an' he took an' washed a stun 'baout 's big as his fist an' popped it int' the kittle, an' sot an' watched it b'ile a spell, an' then he dipped up a spoo'f'l an' tasted on't.

"'It's proper good,' says he, 'but it's kinder fraish, an' I wish 't I hed a leetle grain o' salt tu put into 't,' an' they went and fetched him a han'f'l an' he put that in.

"'That's a gre't improvement,' says he, a-tastin' ag'in, 'but it wouldn't hurt it none if the' was a hunk o' meat in 't; any sort of a scrap 'at you was a-goin' tu heave away. I hain't partic'lar.' An' so they fetched him a good hunk o' meat an' he hove that int' the kittle, an' then says he, 'I s'pose you'd jes' 's live 's I'd pull one o' them 'ere turnips over there? This 'ere soup 's goin' tu be putty strong o' stun if it don't ha' some vegetables in 't.'

"So he went an' got him a turnip, an' whilst he was abaout it he got an onion, an' he cut 'em up an' chucked 'em in. An' when he got it b'iled he eat 'nough tu last him tew days, an' says he, a-rubbin' of his stomaerk, 'The' hain't nothin' 'at makes better soup 'n a good stun, wi' a few leetle additions, an' I'm much obleeged tu ye for the use o' your kittle,' say he.

"Dat was mek me rembler of one man Canada," said Antoine, scooping up a coal with the bowl of his pipe and pulling at it with resounding smacks.

"I'll warrant ye," said Uncle Lisha, "I never knew nothin' 'at didn't."

Antoine gave no heed to the remark, but at once began his story when his pipe was in blast.

"You see, dar was one mans a'n't very good up, an' he'll a'n't gat not'in' for heat on his haouse 'cep' one pea for all his waf an' ten chillens. He tol' hees whomans for put de pot on de stofe an' full him up wid water an' put dat pea on it. Den bambye w'en he beegin fo' bile he look on de pot an' see dat pea jomp raoun' all 'lone, he say, 'Dat leetly pea was look lonesick, an' Ah'll goin' see 'f Ah can fin' somet'inga for hees company.'

"So he go in de naght to 'nudder man's barn, where dey was keel big critter an' hang it for cold off, an' he was cut good chonk an' take it on his haouse an' t'row it in de pot 'long to de pea w'en his waf he'll a'n't see. Bambye w'en de pea was bile plenty an' his waf beegin tas'e for heat, he say:

"'Bah gosh, Ah'll a'n't never see so pea lak dat for mek soup, me.' An de mans tol' him:

"'You'll a'n't never gat raght kan' o' pea 'fore.'"

"I guess it must be the water in your tew soups 'at makes me think o' the way that 'ere little Wat Palmer got a pint o' rum souten Hamner here a spell ago," said Sam, as he broke a dry branch across his knee and slowly fed the fire with the pieces.

"It wa'n't good rum, I'll bate ye," said Uncle Lisha.

"Wal, sech as it was, he got it souten Hamner for nothin', which is more 'n most o'n du, an' he got drunk as a bee on't an' then tol' haow he done it."

"Wal, haow 'd he come it on him?"

"Wal, Wat he was dre'f'lly dry an' not a red cent in his pocket nor nob'dy tu treat him. So he gits him tew pint bottles jest exactly alike an' fills one on 'em wi' water an' sticks that intu one cut-tail pocket an' the empty one int' t'other an' marches up to Hamner's bar 's promp' 's a major an' calls for a pint o' the best rum. Bein' so promp' Hamner cal'lated 'at of course he was goin' tu pay ri' daown, an' so he drawed the spirits an' handed it over to Wat, an' he tucked it in his pocket, and says he, 'Mr. Hamner, you jest chalk this daown ag'in me an' I'll pay for 't the nex' job o' fiddlin' I git,' and Hamner said not by a jugful, he wouldn't, an' if Wat wa'n't goin' tu pay for 't then tu jest hand it right back. Wat, he begged hard, but it wa'n't no use, the money or the liquor Hamner would hev', an' so Wat gin him the bottle o' water a-partin' with 't as 'ough 't was his heart's blood, an' off he went wi' the rum, an' in an haour was drunker'n a hatter, an' Hamner poured the water intu his barrel, never mistrustin', but a-ticklin' himself 'at he'd saved ninepunce, an' so he hed, r'al'y. But it bothered him haow Wat hed got so all-fired drunk."

"Wal, seh, boy, if de folks dat was went to Hamny a'n't gat more as pant water in de barrel rawm, it won't hurt dem."

"Wal," said Joseph, "it kinder seems as 'ough another pint o' water was a leetle mite more'n Hamner's rum 'ould stan', accordin' tu my rec'lections o' the taste on't, but I d' know, mebby it will."

The company became silent again, each busy with his own thoughts, till Antoine began to sing as if to himself what may have been an improvisation, but was more likely a free translation of an old song.

All tam w'en de leaf turn yeller
It mek it kan o' lonesick, me,
For t'ink w'en Ah'll was leetly feller
An' go sleep on mah mudder's knee,
"Dor, dor, dor, petit! Dor, dor, dor, petit!"
Same hol' song she sing to me.

Den de folkses an' de medder,
An' de ribber an' de tree,
Beegin swimmin' raoun' togedder
W'en mah mudder sing to me,
"Dor, dor, dor, petit! Dor, dor, dor, petit!"
So he sing his song to me.

Long tam 'go Ah'll lef' mah mudder,
An' mahse'f beelong to me,
An' de whomans was anudder
Rock mah chillens on her knee.
"Dor, dor, dor, petit! Dor, dor, dor, petit!"
Sem mah mudder sing to me.

Antoine pocketed his pipe and yawned sleepily, "Wal, dis a'n't mek any dawk pie. Ah'll b'lieved Ah can mek it jus' as fas' 'f Ah go sleep," and he made his way into the tent, whither the others presently followed, Sam lingering last to scan the patches of starlit sky between the branches and forecast the morrow's weather.

Then, while the dying fire snapped itself out and the dancing shadows sank into the universal gloom, the tired hunters were lulled to sleep by the slow wash of waves and the low song of the cedars.

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

A DAY IN CENTRAL IOWA.

VINTON, Ia., Feb. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am full, and not wishing to explode I turn for relief to the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.

I went out this morning to mend fence and was whacking away at it when I thought I heard a sound over in the cornfield that made me drop the tools and turn my ear that way mighty quick. "Yes! That's it, ducks! ducks!" And I pitched into that fence, giving it a whack here and shoving a stick in there, and all the time trying to think where the cartridges were and wondering if that "chip of the old block" had used them all up on rabbits. And then I began to think that I did not wish to shoot any ducks after all, I would sooner think that this summer they would be paddling along the shore of some Northern lake with their families of little ones. So I wandered over to where the horses were grazing, and while I listened to the *boo-hoo, boo-hoo, boo-hoo-hoo* of the prairie chickens, one milks colt after another came up and I rubbed their noses, pulled their ears, pinched them in the ribs with my thumb and asked them what they were good for anyway. Then just as I got to the house over went a flock of ducks quacking and gabbing to each other, and I leaned up against the corner of the house and sort of went to pieces —couldn't saw wood or do any work after that. Several flocks went over, and one flock of forty geese.

It was bright and warm, the thermometer indicating 62° above zero. The outside doors were open. Now and then an adventurous bee or blue-bottle would come buzzing around, and every time I would yell ducks out would come my wife on a run, for she is full of it too.

It has been one of those dreamy spring days that makes one glad to be alive, with not a breath of air stirring, and nothing to be seen moving around the numerous farmhouses in sight. But the air is full of sounds. On the creek bottom the crows are calling and lazily flying from tree to tree. All day the prairie chickens have been crowing. In some cedar trees in the yard some bluejays are squalling and chattering.

And now comes the mellow lowing of cattle from some distant field. I hear chickadees and the everlasting English sparrow. I see my thirty-six bronze turkeys and the seventeen gobblers are bunched together, a number of them weighing over 25lbs., and with tails spread they are strutting around and reflecting their bronze in the sun, and when I say "gobble" they come in heavy on the chorus. I keep a few geese just to hear them talk, and they are picking grass and holding a very animated conversation. I keep a few ducks just to hear them quack, and their quick eyes and ears tell them that others are passing over, and they are shaking out their wings and are very noisy. And so too I keep some Guinea fowls just to hear them yell, and I can hear them to-day all right, and so can any one else within ten miles or less. The doves are cooing and carrying straws to their nest boxes, and I am so glad that I am alive.

During the forepart of last December a flock of ten blackbirds came to my place. This was some time after the straggling flocks had gone, and I think they came from the far regions of the North. These birds have been here ever since, feeding with my stock, and it has been cheerful to see them and hear them sing. They have red on their wings, the tops of their heads are brown and they are speckled all over with the latter color. To-day I miss them; have they taken the fever and gone?

The last day of December a mourning dove was in my corn crib, and I have known these birds to stay here for a short time into January. But never before during my forty-one years of life have I known a flock of summer birds to live through a winter in the North.

But while my eyes and ears have been taking in all this to-day, my mind has been away up in Minnesota, wandering along the shores of those wooded lakes. I know what they are like, I have been there; but I wonder where the snow line is, and if these ducks will reach those lakes to-day.

Well, I am somewhat relieved now; but I would be glad to say to Kelpie, who lives in northern Michigan, and to Mr. Cooly, who lives at Detroit Lake, Minnesota, that the waterfowl are on the way to their breeding grounds.

MOUNT TOM.

In Mr. Holyoake's recently published volume on public speaking, he gives the following instances of how these august luminaries were accustomed to allude to each other: "The *Times* calls its neighbor, the *Morning Chronicle*, 'that squirt of filthy water,' and the *Chronicle* calls the *Post* 'that slop pail of corruption.' The *Standard* describes the *Globe* as 'our blubber-headed contemporary,' the *Morning Post* assails the *Courier* as 'that spavined old hack,' while the *Morning Advertiser* hurls its wrath against the *Times* as 'that bully of Berkshire and braggadocio of Printing House Square.' The *Times*, not to be outdone, commenced one of its leaders on June 18, 1885, with 'The Liberal Liars.'"—*London Truth.*

Natural History.

EDUCATION, NOT INSTINCT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"A nuthatch put a nut into a knot hole on a limb the better to break the nut. It may have been instinct or luck that prompted this nuthatch to use a knot hole for his vise, but it looks like brains" ("Nuthatch," FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 8, 1896). That Nuthatch should really think the nuthatch had brains is remarkable. It looks as if Nuthatch had brains too, and not ordinary ones at that. He is almost Indian in that respect, for Indians gave birds supernatural powers, the ability to think, and language or ability to convey ideas to one another. Once in a while, say every two weeks on an average, somebody writes like Nuthatch did to the FOREST AND STREAM, telling of something remarkable a bird did, then winds up with "It looks like brains," "Marvelous development of instinct," "Wonderful intuition," "Something akin to thought," but never a once so far as I know has any one said straightforwardly that a bird "thought." "Did it think?" is common enough, but no "It thought."

"Instinct?" a bluejay would say. "Instinct be eheud! Say, you ought to hear Grandpop Cut Wing tell about warning that old big buck over on Metcalf Mountain eight cold seasons ago. I s'pose he did everlastingly holler and laugh. Then the Indians, long before you whites came, used say evil things of us, as you do, for warning our brothers of your approach. Instinct! Eheu-u-u!"

The cowbird is a lazy tough by instinct—all instinct, of course. Mr. M. A. Walton says that the mother cowbird takes the young cowbird from nest to nest of other birds, evidently telling what lots of labor other birds have to do, and telling the pupil that it must not do such things if it wants to keep in good cowbird society. Mr. Walton tied a bit of copper wire around a young cowbird's leg, which had been raised in a yellowbird's nest by the yellowbirds, but was daily visited by a female cowbird. The female cowbird at last disappeared with the young cowbird. The following year Mr. Walton saw the cowbird with a copper bracelet going from nest to nest in company with another cowbird, "probably the mother" (FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XXXVIII., p. 271). Thereafter [that young cowbird was, of course, instinctively adverse to building nests.

Bert Titus, a 12-year-old lad, was fishing in the Hudson near Albany. A catbird came to a nearby rock and began to cut up such capers as attracted the boy's attention. Then the bird flew toward a clump of bushes, back again, then toward the bush. The boy's instinct told him that the bird wanted him to go to the bush and so went, and found a 3ft. snake making for the catbird's nest. The boy killed the snake, as the bird's instinct (inherited from its ancestors presumably) had told it he would (FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 485). Down in South Africa is a bird very fond of honey, hence its name of honeybird. To get the honey the bird shows "marvelous intuition." It finds a bee tree and with coaxing like a catbird's entices a man to it. Then the man and bird enjoy a feast together. Some one not instinctively acquainted with the bird thinks it is sick and pays no attention to it, but if he is told of the bird's habit he follows it because then his instinct has been developed. If another honeybird should appear, the guide ceases guiding till the rival is driven away. Why do honeybirds do this? It is instinct, of course, because it is not possible for a bird to tell another bird how its greatgrandfather found a man eating honey and then was told by "natural inward impulse" to take the man to another bee tree it knew about (FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XV., p. 127). It is preposterous to suppose these birds told one another about men liking honey; fairly silly, in fact.

Last summer chimney swifts had a nest in a chimney of my house in Northwood, N. Y. Eventually the two young instinctively flew after the mother had done everything instinct suggested to make them—ordered, begged and dared them to, flying herself to show how easy it was. They flew more and more every day, till along about migrating time the three were flying almost constantly all day long, often with visitors from neighboring chimneys and barns (swallows). The mother led in these mad instinctive flights, and her twistings and turnings were calculated (by instinct) to make the young birds hustle. If a man expects to take a long walk at some time in the future against time, the first thing he does is to exercise every day, more and more, till the time when he walks "in earnest." The man knows that unless he exercises he won't be able to stand the strain when the time comes. Experience may have told him this or perhaps other athletes. I have read somewhere that the parent storks of Europe keep their young on the move for weeks before going South to beyond the Mediterranean. And that the young birds are killed if evidently too weak to stand the journey. (I don't believe the last about the killing because it puts a stork on a level with the barbarous man who kills his deformed children.)

Then there is the deep, dark, insolvable instinct of migration; the impulse that enters the (what?) of our "summer birds" and impels them to go to the south, some unerringly into lighthouses at night and others to be lost at sea. Their (what?) rises like a man's chest and they feel that they must go when the days grow cooler and the nights cold, as in the "mellow days of autumn," when they remember the warmth and joys south "toward the sun." Is there any sign of approaching winter in the weather that we notice and birds do not? Migration is more regular than the seasons, because birds know cold is coming. They know instinctively, because straggling birds—robins, for instance—are seen north at times all winter long. These robins—young birds most likely—look for their beautiful summer homes, not believing the old birds and instinct when they told them it was no longer pleasant there.

The sudden appearance of birds new to a locality is often the cause of comment by naturalists. "Ten years ago there was not one seen. I saw a small flock nine years ago. A few more came the next year. Five years ago there were hundreds, but a year later they were fewer in numbers, and I have seen only seven this year. Where have they gone to?" No story is commoner on the pages of ornithological history than this. They come, go, and are gone. Of course it is the "wandering instinct" (distinguished from migration). A feathered Columbus alone, perhaps with a hardy band, had set sail in the sea of air, braving the unknown west, looking for the wealth of the

seed trees in unheard-of lands. The careful observer welcomes them in his note book and in a newspaper of field sports. This Columbus returns to tell of a fair land, and the next year leads to it a band of colonists, and so on, till another and richer land is discovered. A man shooting into a flock of strange birds has no doubt given many an exploring party cause for never again coming there, the tale of death being kept alive in a grewsome myth by the bird magicians, or as our darky friends down South would say, by the "Witch birds," and effectually deterring other birds of like species from visiting it again. Prairie chickens once flew North, were in thousands around Duluth, hundreds were drowned in Lake Superior, others kept on till in the barren lands or plains, an old big burning north of Grand Marais, I think, or of lakes west of there, where it is said the chickens stayed. A theory of the reason the chickens had migrated was that they had been hunted so much by market hunters (D. D. Banta, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XXXIX, p. 443). It was the instinct of self-preservation that prompted these birds to get up and get to a land out of reach of money makers.

One would naturally suppose that if there ever was an instinct in any race of vertebrates it would be love. Particularly would one think that the birds love instinctively. That a young bird should fall in love would be only natural. But instinct is remarkably like knowledge, it is scattered most confusingly and unexpectedly in lumps and splashes all over, and not the least is the lover's. Shadow, an old-time and well-known contributor of the FOREST AND STREAM, once put a yearling male pine grosbeak into a large breeding cage with a 3 year-old female. All went well till along in the spring, when Shadow put a kingbird's nest into one corner of the cage "to see what they would do." The male glanced at it, then resumed his song. The female looked at it most carefully, inside and out, from a distance and close by. Then she went over and nestled up alongside the male. He was astonished and edged away. She chirped low and expressively and drew up alongside again. He went for the food dish and began to eat. She followed with a plaintive chirp. He slid around behind the bath tub. She ruffled up her feathers and with a discordant crook went for him and everlastingly whipped and pecked him. The poor fellow didn't know what to do. Shadow at last took the male out of the cage for a week, but no sooner was he back than the vixen hit him and knocked him a foot. Shadow hit her with a stick and she fled out of reach, whereupon the male asserted his malehood and whipped her and paid up old scores. They found the female dead—she had refused food and drink. Soon after one morning, and after languishing a while—two or three weeks—the male died too. After the female ruffled up her feathers the first time neither bird sang again, though they had sung sweetly and long before. It was a "marvelous instinct" gone wrong (Vol. XIV., p. 125, of FOREST AND STREAM). Perhaps if the young bird had been in a position to observe the courtship of his relatives he might have been different—who knows but what he was faithful to a love of his youth? He had been captured not long before, in midwinter.

A young eagle's nest is never so good or perfect a one as the mature bird's, and this is true, I am confident, of all birds. "Practice makes perfect," and I doubt if a pair of captive birds that had never been in any communication with the experienced birds would build a nest. But so keen is a bird's brain that should it see the nest of any bird it would build a nest resembling that nest as nearly as possible. It is on record that a robin built a nest out of moss instead of mud once, and this in the same orchard where another robin was building an ordinary mud structure. This robin of the moss nest had thought a moss nest better than a mud one or had never seen a mud one—had been raised a parasite in another kind of bird's moss nest—phœbe's, for instance.

Much that is ascribed to instinct is due to nothing less than thought. When a bird builds a nest long before discarded by its ancestors (see article by B. Horsford in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 485, telling of canopied English sparrow's nest), it did not do so because of a long dormant instinct's diction, but because of tradition. Thought as genuine as ever a man had, though less in volume, is in the heads of birds—the subdued song of a catbird at night in its dream proves that.

RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

BIRD FLIGHTS.

O. W. HAMPTON, in his short paper on this subject in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 29, has shown himself to be a careful observer of facts, and as such deserving of such further light as a brother student of the subject can throw on this interesting and for the future of aeronautics very important subject. He has observed that the bird steers himself by his wings, and that in circling flight "the under part of his body is partly turned toward the circumference of the circle"—in other words, that the bird circles on wings spread vertically to the horizon. This is in accordance with simple mechanical laws; the under surface of the wings being now exposed to lateral instead of vertical pressure, the bird is deflected from his course in a circle the size of which is determined partly by the measure of the angle of incidence, the circle diminishing in size as the angle of incidence increases; partly also by the tail, which in circling is no longer horizontal, but exposed to lateral pressure also. In this position, raising or depressing it aids in steering the bird laterally, that is in decreasing or increasing the sweep of the circle, precisely as the corresponding movements operate to raise or depress the line of flight when the wings are horizontal. The circling is the resultant of two forces—the required momentum, and the steady lateral pressure of the atmosphere. By reversing the angle of incidence of the wings at the semicircle, circling flight becomes sailing flight, which is available for travel, the course being sinuous. If the tail is depressed on this flight, the arc of the circle is flat, and the distance traveled over is not nearly so much in excess of the actual distance accomplished as would be the case if the bird flew in semicircles. This is the secret of the albatross's erratic flight, in which the angle of incidence of the wings is reversed at irregular intervals. The bird is quartering the water for game, with a side glance at the slow sailing ship, which he keeps constantly abreast of, while sailing three or four miles to her one.

But how, asks Mr. Hampton, does a bird rise or even maintain his level in circling or sailing flight after his momentum is used up? A pertinent question this. Not by muscular energy, certainly. Force is required to maintain the momentum, and the only available force is the wind. The bird can circle in still air, but he can circle only downward, as ducks do when alighting, to moderate the force of their rapid flight.

The wind is no aid to the bird rowing or gliding on level wing. He must outspeed it or he will be at its mercy. In outspeeding it he becomes conscious of one current only, the current generated by his speed, which rushes with uniform force under the front edge of his wings, and as he outstrips the wind it can have no effect on him. If it blows from behind it does not overtake him; if it blows from one side the stronger rush under the wings from the front deflects it. If it blows from ahead at a speed greater than his own it lifts him, but uses up his momentum, and he has to dive downward to recover it. The bird on level wings can no more be aided in flight by the wind than a ship can be aided by its awning spread to the breeze. But when the bird is on oblique wings he may be compared to a ship with fore and aft sails spread. He cannot then sail before the wind; but while sailing across it, or in its teeth, he opposes resistance to it, and the immediate resultant of his acquired momentum and this resistance is that he would be lifted at a tangent if he did not carry the center of his gravity well forward. The second result of the wind beating under the wings is due to the parabolic curve of the concavity under the wings, which being deepest near the forward edge—about one-third back—determines the pressure forward, no matter what angle it blows from, as long as it strikes under the wings. He can sail nearer to the wind, deriving aid from it, than a boat can; but when the wind comes from aft he turns his back to it, deriving no support from it for about one-third of the circle, during which he loses level. The speed of the bird is not limited by the speed of the wind, but by the acquired momentum. This enables the bird to oppose such resistance to the wind, when crossing or facing it, that its force is multiplied many fold—in fact by the resistance—so that, the shape of the wing determining the pressure forward, a very light wind, say five or six miles an hour, is sufficient to maintain a bird in upward circling flight at a speed of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. At any rate, cranes and vultures do circle upward when the wind is blowing at not more than five or six miles an hour at the surface, but it is true they do not begin to circle near the surface, and the current is generally stronger as we ascend. The albatross does not attempt sailing flight in such light winds.

As regards the speed of birds in flight, very few exceed forty miles an hour, but ducks and falcons can achieve sixty and more. The swoop of some of the falcons on half-closed wings is almost like the flight of a meteor—something incalculable.

C. F. AMERY.

Albino Squirrels.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—Squirrels of unusual colors were more numerous than ever before known in this part of the country during the past hunting season. Mr. Hull Austin and Mr. Joseph Stoneburg shot a piebald black squirrel; another party got a fox-colored black squirrel, and Mr. James Munro shot a black squirrel with a red tail. A black squirrel with a large white patch on its breast and another on its back was seen by a reliable informant.

Inclosed are photographs made by Mr. T. W. R. McRae, a amateur, of two albino black squirrels which were set up for me by Mr. James Munro.

One photograph represents the one shot by Mr. Austin. Commencing with an almost snow white in the back, its color shades down through cream to fawn, of which color are its nose, ears, tail, sides and paws, as the photograph pretty well indicates, while the shade gradually deepens into a rufous brown on the belly.

The other is pure cream color, the under parts merging into a red—brown on the belly. This specimen was shot by Mr. Wm. Clarke some twelve miles from the city.

Both of these squirrels are evidently freaks of the black squirrel family, their tails being precisely the same in form as those of the "black," namely, much more round and bushy than those of the gray squirrel. Their eyes are of the color usual in black squirrel's, namely, very dark brown or black.

RICHARD S. BELL.

When the Birds Arrive.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 6.—The annual spring migration of North American birds has already commenced, and every lover of outdoor life is anxiously looking forward for their arrival. We have already noticed in FOREST AND STREAM some brief notices of the early appearance of some of the birds further South. It occurred to us that if the many readers of FOREST AND STREAM scattered everywhere over the United States and Canada would send brief letters to your journal, it would greatly interest its readers to know of the arrival of the more prominent species in different localities, and be of great value as a record of the extent and movement of the spring migrations. Every one is on the lookout for the first robin and bluebird, and with what pleasure we greet him, as we stop wherever we are, to gladly welcome the first harbinger of spring as he comes back to us from his winter home.

SONG SPARROW.

[We heard a song sparrow in New York city on Sunday, March 8.]

Alligator Hunt at Punta Gorda.

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., March 4.—A party of the Hotel Punta Gorda guests, composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Veysey, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lovejoy, Mrs. F. H. Abbott and Mr. J. H. Concannon, and a guide started out for Alligator Creek this morning to capture an alligator and bring him in alive. Teams were taken to within a short distance of where several alligators were known to have their home. The first one espied was too close to the creek, into which he disappeared with a splash. A short distance further on the shore brought the party to a cave which was inhabited. Sundry diggings only served to drive the saurian further into his hole, and the men of the party proceeded to dig him out. After a little while the head of the beast was observed, and soon enough of him was uncovered to permit of the introduction of a hook fastened to the end of a pole, and he was caught by one foot and ignominiously dragged into the light of day. That he was a fighter early became evident when he turned upon his captors and gave them a battle royal before they were able to tie him. He was not a beauty even when tied, while before this operation his countenance was just a little too open to give much encouragement. An occasional vicious swing of his powerful tail seemed to indicate that his feelings had been outraged, and his eyes scintillated with fury. While the men of the party were absent for a few moments a scream from the ladies attracted them back, and it was found that the monster had succeeded in loosening the rope from his jaws and had climbed on to the dashboard of the wagon with the intent of feasting upon one of the horses. The rope was still secured to his body, however, and he was dragged off before doing any damage. His entry into town was the signal for a gathering of the curious, who followed the wagon to the hotel door, where the guests of the Punta Gorda were assembled. This alligator did not seem to relish the attention he was receiving, as was to be seen from the nervous swings of his tail; unlucky the mortal to come within reach of it. In the afternoon he was taken outdoors and tethered to a tree, where he manifested his displeasure by sundry jumps and evolutions. He is an immense beast, in fact the largest caught this season, and will be placed in the gator tank in rear of the hotel.

H.

Deer Antlers.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 25.—Last week's FOREST AND STREAM contained an article giving a description of a pair of antlers having twenty-four distinct points.

Some years ago Mr. Wells, of Saginaw, Mich., the gentleman who was drowned while duck hunting in Minnesota, had a pair of antlers with thirty-six distinct and well-defined points. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Mershon, of Saginaw, can give the facts in the case. My informant is Mr. Davis, of this city, one of the old-time "Saginaw Crowd."

Mr. Davis has three beaver in a pond near his house, and on Sunday last he witnessed the mating of the beavers—quite likely a process seldom or never observed before by any man. Any person who is interested in this line of natural history can learn full particulars by addressing Mr. Davis.

JULIAN.

Wild Geese Flying North.

WATKINS, N. Y., March 2.—On Feb. 28, about 3 P. M., a flock of wild geese passed over our place (about two miles northwest of the village of Watkins); they were well bunched up and heading northeast, and keeping up a tremendous honking. Is it not rather early for geese in th's part of the country?

S. S. N.

[On Washington's Birthday we saw a flock of wild geese flying north over New York.

G.]

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

Any Other Birds of this Feather?

SEATTLE, Wash.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have again just read the query by F. A. Mitchell on moose calling, and I am pleased to know that there is at least one other person who thinks as I do on this question. I have not missed a copy of FOREST AND STREAM in ten years, and have followed all the discussions of what constitutes a true sportsman, and stopping the slaughter of game, and who constitutes the pot-hunter, etc., and I can see only selfishness depicted in every article. Anybody knows that there is just as much true sportsmanship in shining deer as there is in calling moose. The question cannot be argued.

You talk of the great slaughter of wildfowl going on and advertise decoys. To my mind there is not one particle of true sportsmanship displayed by a man who uses these invented devices to allure the game to destruction. The name decoy itself is only suggestive of trickery and of its very nature illegal. That poor old imprisoned gander that somebody had for an educated decoy seemed to be a wonderful acquirement to the paraphernalia of a sportsman in the eyes of that writer, in the issue of Jan. 18.

Consistency in the average writer in sportsman's journals is away in the background and selfishness crops out boldly in every article on these questions. Abolish the sale and use of decoys. Fine a man for having them in his possession, and you will not have to legislate for the protection of the wildfowl. It is just as consistent to allure a deer to his death by using the salt lick as it is to decoy a flock of mallards with a false duck. In condemning the mode of capturing game of one sort, why approve the same thing in another kind of game?

I will stand with Brother Mitchell on the moose calling proposition, but will he be radical enough to stand by me on the decoy question? Who of your many readers will?

E. E.

A Specter of the Deep.

STOCKTON, Worcester Co., Ind.—A very laughable thing occurred here a few weeks ago, an adventure which has fixed a joke upon one of our oystermen that I suppose he will not escape from this side of his grave. We will call him Jack B—, and will say that he was duck hungry, so he fixed a morning to go for wildfowl far out on the shoals, where he had a blind stuck. When he left the shore for his long row there was a soft south wind rippling the water, the stars were shining, and as yet the deep darkness that comes just before dawn had not settled down. When he got to there he fixed his decoys in the most taking way, pushed back into the blind, pulled the bushes all in around his boat and stood up. As he looked out over his decoys, nodding on the rippling water, the far-off honk honk of the geese or the harsh cackle of brant came to his ears, and within he felt that peace with himself and all the world which in the early morning comes to the happy ducker (it generally goes away before night).

All was well. He slipped a couple of shells in his gun and sat down on the bow of the boat, then from one pocket took his pipe, from another a plug of hard tobacco and his knife, and slowly and cheerfully chipped off the tobacco. *Chug!* What was that? A duck lighting in the decoys? He dropped tobacco and knife, picked up his gun and peered over the bushes. Not a thing in sight. Yes, there was a heavy swirl in the water just outside his

decoys; the duck must have gone under. He waited, but there was no sign; the water rippled just the same, the decoys bobbed just as before. Down he sat again, and picked up his tobacco and knife to cut another pipe full. He cut a little faster this time, wishing it would get light. He did not like that queer swirl in the water; it could not be a fish, for no fish are in Chincoteague Bay at this season of the year.

"Heigh!" called a hunky voice just beside him. "Hello!" called Jack as he jumped up and again looked over the bushes, expecting to see a boat and some friends. There was not a thing in sight; not a human being within five miles of him; he was all alone on that vast expanse of water. The water rippled, the decoys nodded, and all was still. "I don't like this," he said aloud, "I guess I will go home, it isn't a good morning anyhow; I don't see a duck. I will light my pipe; and by George! over by that rock there was where those three fellows from the life-saving crew were drowned.

"Heigh!" it came again just in front of him. He was on his feet in a second; his legs shook so that he could hardly stand as he thought of the hopeless call of the drowning men. He looked, and there in front of him slowly rising from the water was a face, its great black eyes fixed on him, its long hair floating behind, and around its mouth a most fiendish grin.

With a yell that echoed and reëchoed from the far-off shores Jack dropped in his boat, seized his oars and struck for home, ducks, decoys, all forgotten, anywhere so he could get away from those big eyes and that awful grin. No one knows how fast he rowed, he does not know himself what time he made; but dawn was breaking when he rowed up to the wharf. A crowd of oystermen getting ready for the day's work greeted his coming. "Hello, Jack! Got a boat full? You quit early, Jack. Ain't enough wind for ye?"

"Hold on, men," says Jack, "I came back 'cause I seen the devil. I looked square at him just as I am looking at you fellows. He hollered 'Heigh!' and grinned at me, and then sunk slowly, like a drowning man going down the last time. I am sick, boys; I am going home."

The man was sick and as white as a ghost.

For two or three days it was all the talk of the oyster houses. Jack's devil was finally set down as a mermaid, and some of the knowing old salts wondered it had not thrown its arms around Jack and pulled him under. Then would come the story, "Down off the Brazils me and my mate Bill," etc.

About a week after this some six or eight scows were tonging together, Jack among them, when something behind them called "Heigh!" Jack dropped in his scow, his tongs fell from his hands, and he cried, "Oh, Lord, save us, there is that mermaid now!" All looked, and sure enough, there was the round head, with the big black eyes, the grin and all. One of the men called out, "You fools, that is only a seal!" and so it was. In some way or other it had gotten into the bay and could not find its way out. The men chased it and finally killed it with a gun they happened to have with them. It was the first ever seen inside here. The seal is gone and the skin has been sold, but it will be a long while before the people forget Jack and his "mermaid." O. P. FOULKS.

One morning in the early spring of '95 and during a freshet in the Housatonic, I secured a large muskrat, and knowing that a personal friend, C., who is a noted joker, had just repaired his gun and had it in his closet, I went to him and told him that I had just seen a big rat on the river bank. Hurrying to get his gun, and taking two shells which I kindly gave him, he hastened out to the bank in his shirt sleeves. It was a fearfully cold day and a strong north wind swept down the river. Sneaking along some 500ft. or more, benumbed with the cold, he caught a glimpse of the game, half buried in a pile of rubbish. Backing off a little and calculating as to where his head was, he pulled! Out bounded the muskrat, striking the water splash! He had blown a hole as big as his own head. With that satisfied expression he turned to me: "Pretty good guess, eh? He never kicked!"

"No," said I, "he never kicked. You are a great hunter and a great shot!"

Climbing down and securing the potted game, I said: "Why, you never hit him! He's been dead a week!" One look at me, one look at the dead muskrat, then a roar of laughter from a dozen boys, and as he disappeared around a corner of the mill he muttered: "That's a good one, but you just wait."

Well, all I could do was to wait. I did wait and he had his reward. I will try and give it to you later, for it was a good one on DARBY.

SHELTON, Conn.

Game Bag and Gun.

FIXTURES.

March 16 to 21, 1896.—Second annual Sportsmen's Exposition, under the auspices of the Sportsmen's Association, at Madison Square Garden, New York city. Frank W. Sanger, Manager.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Mr. Reed's Argument.

FOLLOWING is the argument made by Mr. Russell Reed, attorney for the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, in advocacy of the Association's bill to forbid the market sale of game in the close season. The presentation of the case by Mr. Reed is convincing and should have influence to secure the desired amendment:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

You have listened patiently for many days to the presentation of views on the subject of game protection. You have noticed by this time that the people who have appeared before you can be easily divided into two distinct classes, one of which, as represented by the Marketmen's Association here, is comprised of gentlemen whose interest in the matter is, on their own admission, entirely a pecuniary one. They are engaged in the business of selling game as well as other articles of provisions, and their interests are necessarily those affecting their pockets. From their point of view the selling of game at all seasons should be encouraged. The other class is composed of men, some of whom might be called practical sportsmen, and others who take what may be called a sentimental view of the subject, and who, while not shooting at all themselves, wish to see the game of this State protected as far as reasonable. Among this second class there is naturally quite a variety of opinion, as you have noticed. One man may think that December is a proper and good month for shooting. Another man, living in a different part of the State, has the honest opinion that December should be made a close season.

There is no question at all but what as our game decreases laws for its protection must be made more stringent from time to time. In my own experience I have seen the season for woodcock shooting, which formerly opened the first of July, gradually shortened so that for several years it was made to open the first of August, and then later still to the first of September, and then shortened still more to our present season, which opens Sept. 15; while on partridges the law which for a great many years opened on the first of September has also been shortened so that it opens on Sept. 15. It is quite probable that it may be necessary even now to shorten that still more, and possibly to go as far as the bill proposed, which allows simply the months of October and November for shooting. As I have said, there is a very natural difference of opinion as to whether December should be made a close month or not. I am inclined to think that even if you leave that open a few years longer it may then become necessary to close it. These gentlemen with their somewhat diverse views as to shooting all believe, however, that the seasons for allowing shooting and for allowing sale should coincide.

In this place it is proper that I should briefly state to you the position which the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association takes. This Association has been in existence some twenty-two years, and although for the first four or five years of its existence it confined its attention entirely to matters pertaining to fish, for some seventeen years at least it has taken an equal interest in matters pertaining to game. It is an association of gentlemen who from their own pockets voluntarily contribute such sums as they feel able to in order to further the interests in which they believe, and who voluntarily devote such time and work as they can to help the good cause. It has a membership varying somewhat from year to year. It had at one time as many as 400 members, at another not over 100, and at present about 250. These gentlemen live in various parts of the State, from Cape Cod to Berkshire, but naturally the larger part of them in the vicinity of Boston, because there are other kindred local associations in various parts of the State interested in the same work and more or less affiliated with this one. It would be impossible to say just how many of the citizens of this State are interested as sportsmen in this matter, but the number runs at any rate into thousands. These men believe that it is a proper thing to do a certain amount of shooting. Naturally, game is of no value except for food purposes, and to capture it in a proper and sportsmanlike manner gives pleasure and health to those who attempt it. To the majority of sportsmen this pleasure comes not from getting large bags of game, but from the skill required in shooting, and from the exercise which they get in their tramps over hillside and through woods during the crisp and bracing days of the fall. From my knowledge of many of these men, I am sure that perfect satisfaction is obtained by them if after a day's good tramping they bring back two or three birds. It is very rare in this State that any man gets more than eight or ten birds in a day, and that probably happens to most sportsmen not oftener than once or twice a season. Five birds is considered a most excellent result of a day's shooting.

Our friends the market men have spoken to you of the magnitude of the commercial interests involved in game, and I have no doubt of the correctness of the statement made here that the business amounts to $400,000 a year. I would suggest to you that that sum does not begin to represent the actual cash value of the sport to those who indulge in it. It is said on the best authority that in the State of Maine over $2,000,000 a year is left behind by sportsmen from other States who go there for health and recreation. Of course people do not come to Massachusetts for that purpose to any great degree, but our own people—those who for business or money reasons are unable to go away long enough to take a vacation in the large Northern woods—get that which they would not sacrifice for much money here at home. I feel sure that double the amount stated by the market men as their business in game would be a small sum to represent the pecuniary value of shooting to those who value it as a sport. It is by no means a rich man's sport exclusively; far from it. The majority of our rich men who shoot and fish go far away from home for their sport. It is the man of limited means who gets the pleasure here at home. As to the standing of sportsmen as a class, it is sufficient to say that Presidents Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland have for the last sixteen years shown that it is at least respectable to get recreation and health shooting and fishing.

Some of the men who shoot in this State sell their game. There is no objection perhaps to this, if it is done in a proper manner. But there are men, however, who shoot, and they comprise a class spoken of as "pot-hunters," who care more for the pecuniary return than for the sport. These men are dangerous to the community because they are tempted to shoot before the season opens, when they have a better chance to get the game than honest sportsmen do, and to shoot after it closes, because it is to them a question then of getting better returns. This class of "hunters" would shoot very little if it were not that the market is open to them. As long as the markets are open they will shoot without regard to law, and not only shoot, but snare. I am glad to say that the "pot-hunter" does not do as much harm now as he did fifteen or twenty years ago, because there is no question but what the sentiment of the community has grown in the right direction; and where twenty years ago woodcock and partridge could be easily obtained at the market or hotels in the close season, it is now comparatively difficult to find them there. By long experience we have found that the only way to limit the ravages of this "pot-hunter" is to limit the sale of his birds. It is practically impossible to detect or catch him in the act of shooting, as you gentlemen can readily see, from the fact that his violation of the law is committed in the remoter parts of the woods and where, as a rule, he is necessarily alone.

Now I wish to say a few words as to the change which has been made in our laws recently. For many years our law stood without much change upon the subject of possession and sale of game. It allowed the sale and possession of woodcock and partridge during the open season, and in addition allowed the sale of quail and of pinnated grouse, which are practically extinct in this State, up to the first of May. This law has always been regarded by our Association as a bad one, and it was in its purpose a worse law, from our point of view, than that of any State in the Union. There was no other State which allowed so long a period for selling game after the shooting season ended. But this law, bad as it was, was made still worse by the act. of 1894. This act allowed persons engaged in selling game or in the cold storage business, in addition to their previous rights, to have in possession quail at any time of the year, and to sell and also possess pinnated grouse, as well as other birds, at all times of the year, with the only proviso that they should not have been taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of the act. And let me say, gentlemen, that this law of 1894 was brought about through a petition of these same market men who are asking you now to extend their privilege still further. They have stated to you several times at these hearings that they come up here to defend themselves and their business against legislation proposed by our Association. Let me say to them and to you that they are the ones who proposed both the legislation of two years ago and who introduced this year a bill before the Association introduced one.

The market men and commission dealers are a strongly organized body, with great power of membership and with great power in politics. When united with the hotel keepers they are doubly strong. We who oppose them have comparatively small resources in either way. To them it is a question of profit; to us it is a question of principle.

Now, a large part of the testimony which has been brought before you has related to the comparatively insignificant place which the game killed in Massachusetts holds in the market, and it is probably true that taking the whole State through not over 20 or 25 per cent. of the game sold is killed here in Massachusetts. The proportion of Massachusetts game sold in the city of Boston is undoubtedly much smaller, and very likely may not go over 10 per cent. of the whole amount.

Your attention has been called heretofore almost exclusively to the point of protecting our own birds alone, and nothing has been said to you in regard to the birds brought here from other States.

I wish now to call your attention particularly to the change which our Association recommends in the present law. It is a very simple one. As the law stands to-day, certain birds may be sold through the winter and spring, and kept through the entire season, provided they are not killed contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth. We wish to add to this another proviso, and that is that these birds should not be allowed to be sold or kept here if they are brought illegally into the Commonwealth, that is, if they are transported into this State from States which prohibit their export.

I am positive, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the matter being once called to the attention of this Legislature, you and your fellow-members will be very averse either to passing laws which encourage criminals in other States to violate the laws of their respective States, or to keeping upon our statutes existing laws which do the same. I am positive that the dignity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will not be lowered by you, but that it will be upheld with all your force in strongly repressing the connivance at and encouragement of crime.

And now, are you aware to what extent the other States of the Union have gone in this matter of protecting their own game? We have, you know, on our own books a law which prohibits the exporting of game birds. Do you know that a similar law exists in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Arkansas, Washington, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, Colorado, California, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and that the laws of these States and Territories forbid their export at all times of the year, even when shooting is allowed? In addition to this the States of Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and West Virginia forbid the export of large game.

Now, let me refresh your minds with the testimony which the market men have given in reply to my questions as to where they got their game. You will remember very fully one thing, that whereas the first four of their witnesses answered my questions on this point with comparative readiness, after that they refused to answer them. But those who did answer them gave us information which is extremely valuable.

Mr. Hosmer stated that he obtained partridges and other game from New York and Illinois, both of which States forbid their export.

Mr. Bigelow stated that he received game from Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, all of which make it a crime to export game from their States.

Mr. Rand stated that he received partridges from Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, quail from the same States, and pinnated grouse from Nebraska, North and South Dakota, all of which States make it a crime to export any of these birds.

Mr. Patch stated that he received partridges from New York State—not from New York city, but from places outside the city in the State. That is also forbidden by law. He also stated that he received quail from Missouri, which State forbids their export from the State or even from one county to another in the State.

From that time on, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was impossible to get a definite answer to my questions on this point with the exception that Mr. Davis said that he understood that partridges came from New Mexico, which also forbids their export. These gentlemen refused to answer at all, excepting a general statement from several of them that their game came principally from west of the Mississippi River. I would call your attention to the fact that States west of the Mississippi River in which game abounds have laws just as stringent against its export as States which lay east of that river, and I submit to you that it is fair to suppose that the other dealers obtain their game from practically the same places from which the preceding witnesses obtained theirs.

The only part of the country where the export of game is allowed with any freedom is in the Southern States. The Northern States of New Jersey, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania have no law against it, but as you well know from the nature of these States the amount of game

in them is and must be small. New Jersey and Rhode Island are thickly settled communities, and Pennsylvania while having to some extent heavy woodlands in certain portions, has thickly settled populations and has not enough game to supply the demand in the State itself. From the South, leaving out the question of ducks, which we have not considered at this hearing at all, comes practically no game except quail. These come rarely to our markets because climatic conditions are such that they do not keep to be brought here.

This game, which is sold in Boston, 90 or 95 per cent. of it, as the dealers testified to you, comes from outside the State, coming almost entirely from those States which prohibit its export by law.

You have heard the testimony of Mr. Mackay, a most expert ornithologist, as to the regions inhabited by the birds spoken of. Our partridge, which is the bird mostly under consideration, does live in the mountain regions of the Alleghany south of Pennsylvania, not in the lowlands; but there it is by no means an abundant bird, and but few of them are killed. The partridge is more common in the Northern countries. The Canadian Provinces, the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are the places where it is found abundant. It is found, but not to any great extent, in the other States.

I may say here that the export of any game is forbidden at all times by each and all of the Canadian Provinces just as strongly as it is by Maine and Massachusetts.

The 95 per cent of partridges sold by these men, on their own testimony, was all (excepting what one man says he received from Pennsylvania) brought here in violation of some law.

The 99 per cent. of quail sold by these men, on their own testimony, was all brought here in violation of some law, excepting what one man says he received from Virginia, and by a statute passed last month that State forbids their killing for the next two years.

The entire amount of pinnated and sharp-tailed grouse sold by these men, on their own testimony, was all brought here in violation of law, with no exceptions.

The market men, in the bill which they have presented, ask you now to allow them to sell all game from abroad at all seasons, and to stretch the mantle of Massachusetts legality still more widely over their attempts to corrupt the citizens of other States. We ask you to use the power of Massachusetts in its legislation so as to preserve our own good name, and not make this State an accessory to criminal action.

There is one other point to which I would call your attention. Mr. Stoddard, one of the officers of the Cold Storage Company, testified that he did not now have nearly as much game on storage throughout the summer as he did eight or ten years ago. When I asked him if he did not know that it had been, until 1894, contrary to law to keep game on storage through the summer, he answered "Yes," but that he had to keep it or lose money; thus admitting that he had knowingly for many years violated our existing law.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, he who comes into court asking favor or asking justice should do so with clean hands. The market men, commission dealers in game, and cold storage men who have appeared before you have testified that they have either violated the laws of this State, or have encouraged the violation of the laws of other States, or have done both, all to their own pecuniary profit.

Will you, do you dare to, legislate to help their unlawful gains? Will you not rather so act as to protect at one and the same time the interest of Massachusetts and her sister States?

I will also add a word on another point which has been discussed before you, although it does not come within the scope of the bill which we present, that is as to protection of birds of the plover species. To them we think should be given the same measure of safety that is given to the other birds. Forbid, we ask you, traffic in them upon the same lines which you apply to the others. Remember that killing the spring birds, heavy with eggs and ready to breed, in Texas and Kansas, tends to exterminate the species and to deprive us of the proper fall shooting that would otherwise come here.

RIFLE AND GUN CLEANING.

THIS is undoubtedly a subject which brings forth an opportunity for considerable discussion, and as it would seem to be a very important factor in the proper work of a rifle or gun, I make a few suggestions which I have found of value.

In the first place, I believe that a rifle or gun should be kept as clean and free from rust and spotting as possible. In a rifle barrel this is especially important, as rust causes roughness, and roughness causes leading, and we all know what that means in the accuracy of the arm. As to a shotgun, I am not perfectly clear that a spotted gun will not shoot as well as one without blemish. Possibly with the allowable variation in the accuracy of a shotgun the difference would amount to nothing. I know that our three guns are slightly spotted, still I believe they are as good shooting as ever. Living near the salt water, and using a gun for duck shooting, it is almost an utter impossibility to keep them bright despite what care may be taken. Now in the old days of the muzzle-loader, how many strong shooting guns were there which were perfectly bright and clean near the breech? How could one tell whether his gun was spotted, pitted or rusted? With a breech-loader the first impulse is to look through the barrels, and if one sees spots he is likely to have a bad impression, not only of the gun, but of the owner's way of taking care of it.

Now a good many claim that a gun should be cleaned at once after a day's shoot; others do not clean for weeks. A friend of mine has just cited an instance of a man who tried this experiment on two guns, shooting both for a season, cleaning one after use and leaving the other until the close of the season, and the result was that the gun frequently cleaned was spotted the worst.

Now as regards cleaning, I do not believe that a drop of water, either hot or cold, should be put into a barrel. For several years I have always washed out the barrels of our guns with hot water, wiping dry with cotton rags until I was assured they were ready for oiling, and am now inclined to lay this to the condition they are now in. And now as to the oiling question, I am fully convinced that too much oil is a frequent cause for rusting. Why? Because if you will note a barrel that has a surplus of oil, you will see that the oil collects in drops, as it were drawing together and thereby leaving parts of the barrel exposed to the air. I know this has been my experience, and now use the following method in the cleaniug of guns and rifles. I take equal parts of sperm oil (the best obtainable) and alcohol, and swab out the barrel thoroughly with this mixture. The alcohol cuts out the dirt and quickly evaporates, leaving a thin film of oil evenly distributed over the surface of the steel. This is more especially serviceable in rifle shooting when wiping frequently. When through shooting, I wipe the barrel perfectly dry after using the mixture, and then run through a rag saturated with a little vaseline. I have pursued this method on a new rifle purchased some time since and used almost constantly, and thus far not a speck of rust shows. This is a .22 barrel, and of course the more likely to show rust. Benzine, naphtha, paraffine oil, etc., are good cleaning agents, but are apt to rust a barrel if care is not taken to wipe dry, and then oil with sperm oil or vaseline. I believe the alcohol and sperm oil the best cleaning mixture one can find, and although it is an old formula, still I hardly think it can be improved upon.

ART.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

Arkansas Game.

CHICAGO, Ills., March 7.—Mr. Joseph Irwin, an experienced and observing sportsman of Little Rock, Ark., says of the quail situation in this country, at the end of the season, March 1: "I am satisfied that the big snow that we had last winter, together with the efforts of trappers and pot-hunters, destroyed more birds than we can raise in five years." Mr. Irwin hunted over some good ground during this snow fall and found eighteen bevies, but the birds were too weak to shoot and were not disturbed. At the end of the season on the same ground he found only three small bevies. The snowstorm was heaviest about fifty miles northwest of Little Rock. About seventy-five or one hundred miles south of Little Rock the birds were not injured so much.

The same informant states that snipe shooting is now going on in eastern Arkansas, and that a good many woodcock are being killed there also. The duck flight was not coming by way of Little Rock at last accounts.

The Flight of the Fowl.

The ducks are making their way well to the north this week on their spring flight. They have appeared on the lower Illinois River and on the Mississippi in considerable numbers. They have been hanging over some of our larger lakes where the ice was not yet out. One or two warm days will let them into the lakes all over northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, provided there is wind enough to take out the ice.

Frozen Fish.

The water in a number of Wisconsin lakes was extremely low last fall, so that they froze nearly to the bottom during the winter. The worst fears seemed to be realized in regard to destruction to fish life in such waters. It is reported that a man chopped a hole in Beaver Dam Lake last week and found no water, but found a layer of frozen bullheads a foot thick. Kekoskee has not yet been heard from.

Shooting with the Camera.

Mr. A. M. Weinhardt, of this city, writes interestingly about some of the possibilities of sporting photography. He comments on the growing desire of many sportsmen to photograph game rather than to kill it, and suggests a method by which such objects can be obtained more easily than has heretofore been possible. Mr. Weinhardt thinks that one of the miniature cameras now on the market could be attached to the barrels of a gun in front of the fore end, and operated upon flying birds or moving animals with the same aim as that used in shooting. He says: "You are always sighting your game over a direct line with your camera, and you are following the game with this line at its fastest speed. Thus no attention is needed for the camera, and you can press the spring any moment you see fit, so that it may be possible to even kill your game after you have photographed it." He adds: "I may have made a wild suggestion in this, but perhaps brother sportsmen may show us how to improve and perfect the idea. In order to make my ideas plain I could send a few pen drawings showing how the instrument could be fastened. I have not yet tried the experiment myself, but some one else may perhaps take it up and find in it a source of pleasure and benefit."

Mr. Weinhardt's idea is not absolutely new, except in the application he suggests of a small camera on a regular sporting weapon. It would be very interesting to see his idea of the proper mechanism for operating the camera, and should such experiments ever be tried, it would of course be gratifying if we could hear of them.

Favorite Dog Dead.

Mr. A. H. Morgan, of the Illinois Central Railway, who is recently back from Memphis and vicinity, informs me that old Henry, Capt. Bobo's pet bear dog, has at length gone the way of all bear dogs. Henry died as he had lived, morose, independent and solitary. He went off by himself, lay down in a corn crib and just died. I have often before spoken of the peculiarities of this old veteran. He would never associate with the other dogs, and was the only one of the pack allowed in the house. He would not eat unless his food was brought to him on a clean plate, and in all ways his singular aristocracy formed marked contrast to the democratic ways of the fighting bear pack. Henry was a red, shaggy-faced mongrel, but he evidently knew more about his ancestry than any one else did, and was proud of it. It will be some time before Capt. Bobo takes on another self-appointed bodyguard in his place.

E. HOUGH.

909 SECURITY BUILDING, Chicago.

North Dakota State Game Warden.

FARGO, N. D., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Governor Allin to-day appointed Geo. E. Bowers, of Fargo, State Game Warden for North Dakota for a term of two years, commencing April 1.

This appointment receives the indorsement of the State Sportsmen's Association, and we believe that Mr. Bowers will make an excellent warden, and that game law violators will have to be extremely careful in the future to avoid detection.

C. E. ROBBINS.

FOREIGN GAME BIRDS FOR MAINE.

COMMISSIONER HENRY O. STANLEY, of Maine, writes me under date of March 1 from Dixfield, Me.: "The capercailzie and black game I ordered from Sweden last fall passed through Auburn yesterday in charge of American Express Co., *en route* for Aroostook county, where they are to be turned loose. The express company telegraphed me that the birds were alive and apparently in good condition. They are to be turned loose at New Sweden, among the Swedes, who are very anxious to have them, as they will be a reminder of home, and they will be likely to care for and protect them. We are expecting another lot later on for the Rangeley region. I have very strong hopes of success with these birds. Ex-Minister Thomas, formerly United States Minister to Sweden, writes me that the climate in Sweden is identical with that of Maine. Also the forest growth, the hills, mountains and deep snows. He is familiar with the birds, having hunted them in Sweden, and he was very anxious that the experiment should be tried in Maine."

The capercailzie and black game are the two game birds that have been strongly recommended by Dr. John D. Quackenbos for New Hampshire and northern New York, and I believe a special appropriation was made by the former State for the purpose of introducing them. In fact, I do not know but an importation of birds or eggs has already been made by New Hampshire, as my memory is a little fogged on the subject, although Col. Wentworth has written me on the subject within a few months.

The experiment in Maine will be watched with considerable interest, and if successful there it should be successful in other States where conditions are similar.

A. N. C.

The Hunting Rifle.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Feb. 8 Cecil Clay gave an account of his experience with the .44-40 in moose hunting.

I must say he is either a wonderful rifle shot or had a long run of good luck.

In my opinion a .44-40 with 26 or 28in. barrel is a poor gun for moose hunting, not to mention the 20in. barrel. I think few hunters would want one even for hunting deer. I used a .44-40 Winchester a number of years and think I know just what it can and cannot do. Mr. Clay may be an excellent shot, but does the man live who can put a bullet where he wants it, under all conditions, with a .44, 20in. barrel at 200yds.? I think not.

Here, where the greatest part of the mountains are nearly covered with almost impenetrable brush, greasewood, buckthorn, etc., one wants a large caliber hard-hitting rifle to stop a deer quickly.

If a wounded deer gets into the chaparral it is almost impossible to get him without a good dog, and when you have found him the work has just begun.

I should consider it risky business to shoot at a moose at 200yds. with a .44 if he were standing still.

A much better gun is the .45-70 with 405gr. solid or 330gr. Gould express bullet.

The .45-70 Winchester, half magazine, half octagon barrel, with shotgun butt, is a finely balanced and powerful rifle.

If any one doubts my opinion of the 20in. .44 let him try it at a target on a windy day for accuracy and penetration.

H. J. BURKHARD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Noticing the comments upon the calibers suggested for large game in the recent issues of the FOREST AND STREAM, I wonder at some describing themselves as old hunters suggesting little but the largest caliber guns.

I have hunted deer and bears continually for over twenty years in season, in Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern Minnesota; during these years I have killed over 400 deer and a number of bears and moose.

When I first hunted in this country, I used the larger caliber, the .45-70 and .40-60 calibers, but found these guns very heavy to carry on long trips and discarded them nine years ago for the lighter .38 caliber, with a rifle weighing 7½lbs., which I find heavy enough at a long journey's end.

I find that a .38-55 bullet will do just as good service on all large game as the larger caliber if the vital parts are only struck.

One chief cause of so many deer, moose and caribou escaping wounded is often due to the poor marksmanship of the hunter, rather than to the smaller caliber of his rifle.

The killing effect depends upon the power of penetration, the force of the blow struck and the chances of striking a vital spot.

If one needs a larger wound to produce shock and hemorrhage let him use the .38-55 mushroom bullet, which with nitro powder gives most excellent service; causing a wound as large, if not larger, than a .45 caliber solid or metal patched bullet and doing even more destruction to the soft parts, as this bullet will expand without first hitting a bone. The only fault with the mushroom bullet is its destruction often of good meat, as with the .45 and .50 caliber.

Again a 7½lb. rifle is much more easily handled than those more heavy, and can be brought to bear from any position more quickly.

Again 1 or 2lbs. saved may be put into some other necessary article to be carried. I also prefer the 28 or 30in. barrels, giving a better range of sights than those shorter.

I have given nitro powder a thorough test this past fall and find it gives excellent results, especially with the metal patched bullet. With nitro powder used in a Marlin .38-55 the rifle will carry up to the line of sights, 170yds., while with black powder the same distance I note a drop of 10in.

E. M. C.

A Lucky Shot.

ONE night there was a light fall of snow; the next day was clear and warm, and we started out after rabbits. Ben took my double-barrel shotgun, George my Stearns pistol, and I took old "'60," an ancient muzzleloading rifle. Seeing a rabbit sitting alongside of an old rotten stump, George pulled out his pistol, shot, missed, and called to me to look out. I saw the rabbit coming full speed, and as he was going down the hill I blazed away, missing also. The rabbit ran across a prairie and on to another side hill about 200yds. distant and stopped by the side of a bare knoll. I told Ben to stand still and I would scare the rabbit out; so I hastily loaded the old rifle,

all the while keeping my eye on the spot where I had seen the rabbit last. I then took a rest over one knee and pulled. The rabbit jumped about 3ft. in the air and started to run, but Ben had seen him and served him with a well-directed shot. I had shot a hole through both ears with the old rifle, and called it a lucky shot.

J. H. G.

Sea and River Fishing.

ANGLING NOTES.

Peculiarities of Fishes.

SHOULD an investigator study the habits of a species of fish in one stream or lake and formulate his conclusions and publish them as hard and fast facts regarding the habits of that particular species, another student might study the habits of the fish in other waters, and when the two come together it might be a case of "wigs on the green" if it resulted in a discussion as to which was right and which wrong, when both might be right, although they arrived at different conclusions regarding the habits of the same species of fish. If all the conditions are not alike in the two waters the habits of the fish may be dissimilar in a marked degree.

It is the common belief that pike, generally called pickerel, are absolutely fatal to trout in the same water, yet there are waters where both exist and the trout increase annually in numbers and size. Pike found their way into an Adirondack lake and at once there was dismay in that region, and a movement was on foot to stock the lake with black bass to destroy the pike as the only remedy for the destruction of the pike. Before this could be done trout (lake trout) were caught with a lot of young pike inside of them. The black bass is praised for its care of its young after they are hatched, and yet the black bass has been convicted of eating its own brood after watching the eggs and guarding the young for weeks against all enemies.

Our common brook trout that every angler will swear is a home-lover, never straying from its birth stream except when opportunity offers for a dip in the sea and then only to return, when transplanted to Great Britain and liberated will promptly go down stream and disappear forever unless restrained. The rainbow trout, when brought from the Pacific slope and planted in Atlantic streams, disappears in a like manner, but if its journey is continued to England it remains in the water where planted. If there is any fresh-water fish in the world more destructive of trout than the black bass, by common report, I have not, I think, heard of it. The black bass has acquired such a reputation that when it made its bow to a British public there was one long and concentrated howl at its introduction to the waters of Albion.

I have just heard a complaint that is to me novel, and that is, that trout are eating the black bass in Raquette Lake, in the Adirondacks. Years ago the black bass was planted in this lake by the New York Fish Commission, and afterward it was believed to have been a mighty blunder to herd this lion fish with the lamb fish of the region, and I think it was. Now, Mr. Charles H. Bennett tells me the gentle, amiable, poetical, dainty trout has been caught with black bass in its maw. He caught one trout with 140 young bass in its stomach, and another that had swallowed 300 by actual count. After all, the bass are to blame and brought their fate upon themselves, for Mr. Bennett tells me that they ate the natural food contained in the lake and produced a state of famine, and the trout were finally forced to eat the famine producers. Fishculture has advanced to the point where serious attention must be given to food for the fish hatched and planted in such waters. We have improved upon nature in the number of fish hatched from a given number of eggs, but we have not made the same progress in keeping or providing food for the fish after they are hatched.

Since I wrote the foregoing I have learned from a correspondent in Maine that another tradition has been upset, knocked galley west, and crooked. He says that the limit in pounds that one could catch of togue (lake trout) in one day has been removed from the Maine law, and this action was taken because it was thought that the togue (lake trout) were devouring the brook trout. To me this precaution seems to be parallel to warning the people of Kalamazoo to keep indoors, so that when the statue of Liberty in New York harbor toppled over it would not fall on them. The two species of fish do not naturally inhabit the same depth of water; they spawn in different places and at different times, but if they do meet and one captivates the other as a stomach lining, it is another argument for more natural fish food in our waters.

Dancing for Animals.

In a personal letter from a lady residing in Rome, Italy, which came on the last steamer, she says: "To-night we are going to a ball at the Grand Hotel which promises to be very fine. It is for the Society for the Protection of Animals, under the patronage of the Queen and the highest ladies of Rome. I wonder if after dancing for charity and education and the warm-blooded animals we will dance for the fishes." Why not? I think it would be a good idea; but instead of dancing for the fishes, dance to provide them with food and let the fish breeders continue to hustle for the fishes themselves. If it should become fashionable to dance in the interest of our food fishes the matter of fish food would have an inning such as it never has had, but the millennium is not due yet.

Ouananiche on Pacific Slope.

My friend Dr. W. H. Drummond, President of the St. Maurice Club, writes me from Montreal under date of Feb. 28 and in his letter says: "An 'old country' friend of mine now living in Northern British Columbia, Cariboo District, tells me he is positive they have ouananiche out there, as he has caught them averaging 2½lbs. and never more than 5lbs. The description is exactly that of the Lake St. John fish." This is the third time, from three different sources, that I have heard of the presence of the supposed ouananiche in British Columbia waters, and yet, from any positive information on the subject, there is no good reason for thinking the fish exists on the Pacific slope. Mr. J. G. A. Creighton was the first to call my attention to what was supposed to be a landlocked form of salmon on the Pacific Water Shed, but he did not intimate that it might be other than a form of Pacific salmon that had become landlocked, as we are pleased to term it. But later information pointed to a landlocked form of the Atlantic salmon in the same waters, but thus far there has been nothing offered to substantiate this belief. Starting with the knowledge as a positive fact that the ouananiche is the Atlantic salmon with solely a fresh-water habitat, although it may have access to the sea, and that the Atlantic salmon is utterly unknown on the Pacific coast, it is difficult to understand how the ouananiche can be found in British Columbia unless it has been taken there overland, and this I believe has not been attempted by the fisheries department of the Dominion.

Snowshoeing over Slumbering Black Bass.

A friend writing me to-day from Canada—a friend with whom I had some of the best trout fishing last year that is to be had in the waters of this free earth—says, rather mournfully: "Oh, how I long for the winter to pass away and the spring to come. It is such a tedious, hardly-ever-ending time to wait, and helps to make life seem so short. At present we have to do our fishing in our dreams." Well, that is as one may look at it. I went fishing on snowshoes one night this week without rod, reel, hook, bob or sinker, but my catch was something to remember as long as I live, and I may never equal it again unless I am favored with the same conditions. It was one of those occasions that fishermen refer to as red-letter days, though this was a red-letter night.

I had had a headache for one solid week, and my thinking machinery was out of repair. I had, added to other trifling ills, a cold, and could not move my arms without pain in some portion of my anatomy. I was taking several kinds of medicine and lots of advice, and all the time I knew I was seven different kinds of an ass to bend over a desk from morning until after midnight and expect a physician to heal me with drugs.

One afternoon a younger sister sent me a note asking if I would go snowshoeing that evening with her and a lady who was her guest, and if so to meet them at the train for Lake George that evening at 7 o'clock. I presume my physician would have said no and charged $2 75 for the advice, but I did not consult him. I got a lot of advice for nothing, but I had decided to go very promptly and I was deaf to everything not in accord with my decision. I got to the train by running for it, but landed in a seat a demmed damp, moist, unpleasant body, with my heart making about 200 revolutions a minute. By the time the train stopped to let me off I was able to speak to the friends I had joined, and there were four of us. We got off the train on the high ground south of Lake George, and at once put on our shoes, and hauling a toboggan started south toward Glen Lake. The night was glorious, the moon nearly full, no wind and a temperature of 16° above zero. The snow was not the best, nor was there as much of it as I have seen in this locality, but on the south side of the hills we found once in a while sufficient crust to hold the toboggan for a slide. There was nothing whatever to mar the tramp and nothing tried to except one or two barbed-wire fences. Where I had the greatest pleasure, soul satisfying, and gifts were showered upon me to cause my heart to throb with pure delight, was in a piece of brush where I made a short cut with the toboggan. That toboggan treed on everything that was above the snow. Once in a while it was right side up, but not often; the cushion came off every time the toboggan treed or turned over, and the rope broke with becoming regularity every time I tried to haul the toboggan over a stump. The others were out in the clearing shouting to know why I did not hurry, but I was so happy I did not want to hurry, and when I caught one shoe in a stub and went on my head into a pile of frozen brush I was so filled with emotion and snow that I could not explain why I did not hurry. The sweetness and bliss of that passage of the short cut a poet would put into verse, but I cannot. I prefer to think of it. I got through finally with most of the toboggan and considerable skin left on my hands and face, and came out where the moon was shining brightly on the white snow and the other members of the party were awaiting me, and all was cheerful; but my heart was in the passage of the brush with a toboggan upside down. It was clear sailing to Glen Lake thereafter, except that one of the ladies instead of jumping a brook jumped into it, and the toboggan when turned loose ran down a steep pitch and smashed what was left of its nose against a tree; and when we were on its ice-covered surface I recalled to a select audience where I caught a small-mouth black bass of 8½lbs., and how it took several years' time and as many quarts of ink to prove it to the angling world. As we crossed the lake I could fix in the clear moonlight the place where every big black bass had been taken during the past twenty years, and I would have given a small farm to have been able to turn the X rays down through the ice to the bottom of the lake where the bass were sleeping and found the largest one; for I believe there are bigger bass in the lake than ever came out of it. Across to Mud Lake is but a step, but there are no fish there, and thus another step and we were on Round Pond, where the 10lb. small-mouth black bass was taken. The fever was in my blood by this time, and if by any possible chance I had ever been able to sing, I would have sung a joy song then and there. We knew a sleigh was waiting for us a mile or so beyond, with fur wraps and heavy coats, and at the end of a sleigh ride a hot supper would be waiting later, and I postponed any outward manifestations of desiring to sing a joy or any other song, but my heart was light and my head clear and pains gone, or going, for I was free the next morning. The famous Lydia did not hit it exactly when she framed her familiar war cry, "Yours for health." She should have said, "Snowshoeing for health." Therefore I cannot agree with my dear Canadian friend and long for the winter to go, for if the same conditions should exist as on this evening, particularly if I was always permitted to make a short cut through the brush with a toboggan, I would wish for snow all summer. There is a moral concealed in this note, but I cannot point it out while I am on such excellent terms with my family physician, but it is free to all who discover it.

A. N. CHENEY.

A Minnetonka Pickerel.

HENRY PHELPS, of Excelsior, Minn., recently speared through the ice in Lake Minnetonka a pickerel weighing 20lbs., of which, the record states, 3 or 4lbs. were of roe,

FISHING TACKLE AND THINGS.

Now that the season approaches, each disciple of good Father Walton might be seen, no doubt, at spare moments, brushing up his tackle. Rods, reels, lines and hooks need to be carefully examined. The rods may require new whippings and a coat of varnish and mayhap a ferrule or so, while the reel, of course, needs tightening up, with perhaps a new screw; a drop of oil, too, is necessary for its well-being. Lines must be gone over with care to detect any weak spots, for what is more annoying than to have a line part when at the height of enjoyment with a good game fish? Hooks are to be retied, perhaps, and the points filed up, etc. Of course, the lines and hooks might be discarded and new ones added to the store, but there is to be considered the pleasure that comes to the heart of the angler in the overhauling of this old tackle.

Then there are the flies—those "poetized hooks" that must have particular attention—and what retrospection one falls into while at this pleasant occupation. There is that old "White Miller," the one sewed to a card with full record written thereon, and a bit of blue ribbon tied in a bow at one corner. It was with this fly at sundown many years ago that our very biggest trout was taken, since that date this particular "Miller" has reposed in luxury. He was pensioned at once, and when sometimes, at coldest winter, or at other times when a fit of blues is on, this fly brings up the recollection of one particular day and we are carried back to a time spent camping on one of Michigan's finest streams. That, however, was before the frost began to nip our locks. Ah yes, in the blossom time of life. But then, does one ever get too old to fish? We are up the hill and a part way down the other side, we are passing the mark "three score and ten," but still the other day our tackle box came out, as has been the custom for so many years, and all the implements were gone over and tricked up, while now we simply wait for the season. Or, as General Stanton has said,

"I jes' set here a-dreamin'—
A-dreamin' every day—
Of the sunshine that's a-gleamin'
On the rivers far away.

"An' I kinder fall to wishin'
I was where the waters swish,
Fer if the Lord made fishin',
Why, a feller orter fish!

"While I'm studyin' or a writin'
In the dusty, rusty town,
I kin feel the fish a-bitin'—
See the cork a-goin' down!

"An' the sunshine seems a-tanglin'
Of the shadows cool an' sweet;
With the honeysuckles danglin',
An' the lilies at my feet.

"So I nod, an' fall to wishin'
I was where the waters swish;
Fer if the Lord made fishin',
Why, a feller orter fish!"

OLD ROD.

The Art of Sizing them up.

YOUNG fishermen should take great care to acquire one faculty which only experience can teach and which all old fishermen possess. It is the faculty of mentally weighing fish. A young fisherman carries scales from the store, but with experience discards them for the mental scales, which are very much better, because by using them one can always weigh fish which are hooked and lost. At all times by a glance of the eye any fish is weighed. No danger, no doubt, but absolute certainty that the mental weight is the only reliable one upon which to base a story, particularly of a lost fish. Bass are so finely shaped, regularly curved and close mouthed that as soon as experience has given the angler his mental scales they are most easily weighed. One peculiarity of bass is their wonderful uniformity in size, length, breadth and depth, hence more are caught which mentally weigh 3lbs. than any other weight.

Much sport is undoubtedly had in taking bass with bait, either common earth worms, minnows or fresh-water lobsters, but it is conceded by all of experience that the taking with the artificial and most deceitful fly furnishes the acme of sport and happiness. In fishing with the artificial fly the fisherman makes a cast and suddenly, quicker than electricity, quicker than even a "Hello!" comes back over a telephone, a signal flashes from the hook over the line and rod to the nerve center of the brain which enthrills the angler, needing no Morse code nor code of civil procedure for interpretation; the wrist responds, apparently automatically, and yet with the prescience born of the most delicate skill, and the fish is hooked. This is only the beginning of care, anxiety and trouble. The instant that the angler feels the fish on his line all thoughts of business, money, wife or sweetheart are obliterated and the whole attention is absorbed by the one desire and impulse to save that fish. The prick of the hook and the restraint of the line and rod arouse the combativeness which the bass possesses to the highest degree. Look at that iron jaw and the fire in his eye, now of an intense scarlet hue, from the anger aroused. He darts this way and that, leaps from the water, sounds the depths, all the time on the move, changing his course like lightning, lunging and rushing like the born fighter he is. When at last he is safely landed the angler settles back in his seat, frequently pale and weak, but full of justifiable pride; one glance is given to mentally weigh the fish, he is carefully placed in the basket, and the angler is ready to try it again.—*C. W. Smith in Syracuse Standard.*

Mice for Bass.

I SHOULD like to suggest to my friends who expect to do any bass fishing this coming season, to add to their tackle a mouse trap, and keep themselves well supplied with live mice.

I have used them for bait for the last two seasons with splendid results, catching a great many large fish. The largest, and the record breaker for that stream (a small river in the northern part of New Jersey), weighed 5lbs.

I hook the mouse under the skin of the neck and let him swim on the surface.

H. J. W.

BOSTON, MAINE AND THE SOUTH.

BOSTON, March 7.—Boston is annually visited each spring by many business men from the interior towns of Maine, and so great are the surrounding influences of game and fish in their native State that a large majority of them are sportsmen, and always have something interesting to say regarding fish or game conditions near their homes. Horace E. Jones, of Caribou, has just returned to his home after a short visit to the Hub, and waxes enthusiastic over the prospect of good salmon fishing in the Aroostook River at his native town. Twelve or fifteen salmon were taken on the fly at the dam last season, of which Mr. Jones captured two or three. It is the hope of the Caribou anglers that the fishing there will eventually rival that at the Bangor pool, and it is the intention to do everything possible to protect and increase the run of fish. The State has a large hatchery at Caribou, in which there are now 200,000 trout eggs, 100,000 landlocked salmon eggs, and 100,000 sea salmon eggs. Last year a feeding station was established in connection with the hatchery, the object being to care for the fish after hatching until they become of good size before turning them out to shift for themselves.

Capt. Fred. Barker, of Bemis Camps and The Birches, in the Rangeley region, has been in Boston over a week, having left for home but a day or two ago. He states that the Rangeley ice is quite heavy and well covered with snow, in fact, about in the usual condition of just this time of year. The Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad has been pushed through to Bemis camps, that being the terminal point of the road. An unique and interesting log station has been erected there which will show arriving tenderfeet that they are deep in the woods even though brought all the way by steam. It is the impression that the new railroad will make quite a change in the business of the sporting camps of that region, bringing a great many people for short trips who might be classed as transients. This is an excellent outlook in a business way, but does not promise too well for the fish and game.

Shooters and anglers bound for the South are still leaving Boston. Among the latest departures are W. M. Dizer, of Brookline, and S. C. Dizer, of Boston. A ten days' trip after ducks to Chesapeake Bay is the attraction that has drawn them away from home. Harry Cole and Mr. Pope, son of Col. A. A. Pope, have gone on a four weeks' shooting and fishing trip in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla. Not a few of those who have been South, particularly to North Carolina, have returned during the last two weeks, and pretty fair luck is the general verdict so far as I have heard.

HACKLE.

To Push the Game Preserve System.

FROM the following circular sent out by the vice-president it appears that the National Association has entered upon a crusade to promote the game preserve system in this country:

NATIONAL GAME, BIRD AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Vice-President's Office, Prairie du Chien, Wis., March, 1896.—Dear Sir and Brother Sportsman: For the better protection of our fast decreasing game and fish, I take the liberty of addressing you as a member of the National Game, Bird and Fish Protective Association. From actual experience I am satisfied we can accomplish our objects as set forth by the National Association.

If each and every member will endeavor to have clubs formed, and in localities favorable said clubs establish private shooting and fishing grounds, clubs so formed can exert greater influence in legislation and become a power that will be felt throughout the nation. Let us join hands and all assist in this noble work. If this meets with your approval, encourage the forming of rod and gun clubs and recommend them to join the National Association, and we will have a band of brother sportsmen all working for a common cause. In this way the sportsmen of our country will come in touch with each other and will make the willful slaughter of game and fish so unpopular that greedy sportsmen will not and others dare not continue their destructive work. Come, sportsmen, up and away to the fields of labor. The day is breaking, unless we are at our stations we will be too late. I hear the whir of wings in the distance and only an occasional splash of the gamy fish as he breaks water for his morning meal. Empty creels and limp game bags are not pleasing things to contemplate. Very truly yours,

J. P. BARNUM, Vice-President.

Megantic Club.

THE following directors were elected at the annual meeting:

Directors—Arthur W. Robinson, L. Dana Chapman, W. K. McClure, A. R. Justice, Philander Cutter, George McAleer, D. C. Pierce, A. R. Brown, George C. Ainsworth, W. G. Kendall, George W. Wiggin, S. F. Johnson, W. A. Macleod, Albert Bernard, George H. Burt, Thomas Dickson, James B. Harvie, W. W. Peirce, A. W. Gleason.

The officers for the year are:

President, Arthur W. Robinson, Boston; First Vice-President, W. K. McClure, Plainfield, N. J.; Second Vice-President, W. A. Macleod, Boston; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, L. Dana Chapman; Clerk, Dr. G. W. Way, Portland; Assistant Clerk, Charles W. McConnell, Boston; Corporation Counsel: Hon. Henry Ceylun, J. F. Reed, W. A. Macleod; Superintendent and Maine Warden, Robert Phillips, Stratton, Me.; Canadian Warden and Superintendent, William Boyle, Jr.; Steward, Fred. M. Viles.

A Stray Shinplaster

Comes to us once in a while for a copy of "Game Laws in Brief;" but shinplasters nowadays are scarcer than Moose in New York; and 25 cents in postage stamps will do just as well.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

March 17 to 20.—St. Louis Kennel Club's show, St. Louis. W. Hutchinson, Sec'y.

April 20 to 23.—New England Kennel Club's twelfth annual show. D. E. Loveland, Sec'y.

April 21 to 24.—Southern California Kennel Club's show, Los Angeles, Cal. F. W. Ingalls, Sec'y.

May 6 to 9.—Pacific Kennel Club's fifth annual show. H. W. Orear, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIALS.

Sept. 2.—Morris, Man.—Manitoba Field Trials Club. John Wootton, Sec'y.

Oct. 28.—Greene county, Pa.—The Monongahela Valley Game and Fish Protective Association's second annual trials. S. B. Cummings Sec'y, Pittsburg.

Nov. 16.—Newton, N. C.—E. F. T. Club's trials. S. C. Bradley, Sec'y, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

Nov. —.—Newton, N. C.—U. S. F. T. Club's fall trials. W. B. Stafford, Sec'y.

DETROIT DOG SHOW.

THE fourth annual bench show of the City of the Straits Kennel Club was held at the Auditorium building, Detroit, Mich., on March 3 to 6. The attendance on the opening day was slim. During the remainder of the show the building looked well crowded, and it is to be hoped that this enterprising club have made up for some of their past losses. It speaks well for the sterling fanciers of the City of the Straits that reverse after reverse has not dampened their enthusiasm. Even on the opening day, when everybody looked for another failure, no trace of gloom was to be seen on the faces of the members.

Many Eastern exhibitors and visitors were present, and one and all seemed satisfied with the increased activity which seems after a long period of gloom to be springing up in the kennel world.

Spratts Patent benched and fed in their usual satisfactory manner. The benching was tastefully arranged, with the judging rings in the center of the building, and the judging completed by noon of the second day. Mr. George M. Hendrie, president, ably seconded by the members of the bench show committee, Messrs. R. Humffreys-Roberts, secretary; C. A. Parkinson, A. T. Knowlson, W. Howie Muir, Charles F. Backus, R. McDonald, Ed. Wiles, J. C. Guillot and Guy D. Welton, worked hard to make their visitors comfortable, and Mr. Thomas C. Ouellette, who undertook the arduous and thankless office of superintendent, made a most efficient one.

The judges were: Mr. John Davidson for foxhounds, greyhounds, pointers, setters, dachshunde, deerhounds, Italian greyhounds and beagles.

Mr. Robert McEwen for collies.

Mr. E. M. Oldham for spaniels.

Mr. James Mortimer for the remaining classes.

The quality of the dogs on exhibition was very good in many of the classes, and there did not seem to be much dissatisfaction with the decisions. Belle Isle Kennels reaped a harvest in the rough-coated St. Bernard classes, among other victories beating American Cæsar with Eboracum in the open dog class. The following is a brief review of the classes:

Only five mastiff entries, and one of those absent, Miss Constable. In the challenge class for dogs Prince Cola, looking well, but beginning to show his age, was alone, and his kennel companion, Minnie Beaufort, well shown, secured the same easy honors in the corresponding class for the gentle sex. A very moderate specimen all the way from Canada was all alone in the open dog class; in fact, so much did the judge think of his quality he withheld first and second prizes and awarded him a third. First withheld was again the order in the class for bitches, second going to an unworthy daughter of the great Beaufort, Lizzie Beaufort by name.

The grand tug of war came on in the open class for St. Bernards, rough-coated, and it took the judge quite some time to decide between American Cæsar, whom he placed over Le Prince last year, and Eboracum. Cæsar, however, did not look quite the Cæsar of old, while his rival had improved wonderfully in condition and movement since last shown. Eboracum was awarded first, American Cæsar second, and Scion Lomond, who lost to the winners in head and body, third. In the open bitch class Belle Isle Kennels were again successful with the well-known Artilla, who somewhat handily disposed of Arlington Pansy, second. The first prize winner is much the better type, has a better head and muzzle and also has a shade the best of it in body, legs and feet. Lady Taylor, third, is a fair one, but was lacking somewhat in coat and condition. Alta was alone in the challenge class for the smooth variety dogs; he looked well. Alta Kennels' Judith, shown, as Mrs. Lee knows how to show a dog, in capital condition, had a walkover in the corresponding bitch class. Rex Watch won in the open class dogs, with Victor Watch second and St. Augustine reserve. The winner is a bit plain in head, but has a good body and moves well. Sunol and Sunbeam, both owned by the Belle Isle Kennels, were first and second in the open class for bitches. The winner is a nice stamp of bitch showing much quality, both were set down in capital condition.

DR. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury had an easy win in the open class for bloodhounds. His grand head, body, legs and feet will make him a hard one to beat in any company. Brough, the only other entry in this class, was fairly outclassed. Two entries in the open bitch class, and the result was not long in doubt; Layswood Chorus, first, scores over Queen of the West in head and body. The Queen lacks the quality of her sire.

Great Danes were a fair lot, Beau Brummel winning in open dogs from Prince, who lost to him in head and front. Senta II., the winning bitch, is a fair one that will improve with age; she had no difficulty in disposing of Earl's Olivia, second, who has but a moderate head and fair body.

Foxhounds.—Only six foxhounds were shown. Commodore easily beating Grandeur in open dogs, and Friendly having an easy win over Pastime in the open bitch class.

Pointers were a good lot. Moulton Banner won in the challenge class for heavy weights, beating Count Graphic. Although the winner shows age, he is still good enough to hold his own. Count Graphic loses in head and shoulders. Josie Bracket had a walkover in the corresponding bitch class, she looked well and fairly shone in condition as compared with some of the other entries in this breed. Mr. George Gould secured the ribbons in the challenge class for the light-weight division with Ridgeview Comet in dogs and Miss Rumor in bitches. The open class for dogs 55lbs. or over was a fair one, but I cannot agree with the placing of the awards. Spot first, Furlough Mike second, and Hempstead Prince third, was the order. The issue seemed to be between Prince and Mike, with the former for choice. Spot is a big dog, coarse all over, heavy in shoulders. Furlough Mike should be in the light-weight class; he has a better head than the winner, but has a light eye. Hempstead Prince beats them both in head, body and shoulders, moves better, and shows the better quality and expression. In the corresponding bitch class Alice Leslie was rightly placed over Lady Graphic, second. The winner is a nice mover, has a fair head, good shoulders, and stands on good legs and feet. In light-weight open dogs, Chancellor, well known, won handily from Plain Sam, second, and Bert of Hesson, third. Plain Sam loses to the winner in head and muzzle. In bitches, Devonshire Pearl, another of the Gould string, won, closely pressed by Count Graphic's Baby, with Brighton Flossy third. It looked as if the last-named might have been higher. She has much the better of it in skull and shoulder, but is a bit wrong before the eye.

English setters were a good lot, headed by Cactus, winner in challenge dogs, and that grand bitch Maid Marian in challenge bitches. Warwick Kennels scored first and second in open dogs with Sheldon and Albert's Ranger, while Rodfield, placed third, might well have given way to Dan O'Light, R.; the last-named having the better of it in head, shoulders, coat, legs and feet. In open bitches, Blue Nell rightly won, with that nice bitch Albert's Moll second. The latter loses a trifle in body and action; in other respects they are close.

Irish setters, in the absence of Oak Grove Kennels, showed a falling off. Finglas was alone in challenge dogs. The old dog looked well and moved like a youngster. Bessie Finmore and Lady May Swiveller were the competitors in the challenge bitch class, the former winning by a narrow margin, principally in head. Kildare Malt first, Killane second, was the order in open dogs. Killane loses in body and coat. In corresponding bitch class Fawn won from Lady Finglas, second. I rather liked the last named best; she shows much the better type, gains in legs, feet and shoulders, and is the equal of Fawn in other points.

Gordon setters had seventeen entries, many of them being of good quality. Heather Lad was first in challenge dogs and Princess Louise in challenge bitches. Dash, first in open dogs, might well have changed places with Wang Ivanhoe, second, who beats him in head and body. Forrest Guy, third, is a fair-headed dog, but lost to Wang in all points. In corresponding bitch class Dwight Pearl first, Dwight Sarah second and Princess Bonnie third was the order, and rightly so. All three were shown well and are close together in quality.

Spaniels were a good entry, especially in cockers. In challenge dogs Pickpania easily beat old Bendigo, who, however, carries his years well and has done much good in the stud. In the open class, dogs, Viscount, first, has the better head, legs and feet, moves well and was shown in capital condition. King Cole II., second, is a good sort, but loses to the winner in head and front. Willie Silk, R., is too much field spaniel; he must be close to the 28lb. limit. In corresponding bitch class Woodland Minnie, first, is good behind the head. Miss Ginger, second, has a fair head, but is bad in body. Hamilton Jack again won in the any other color class for dogs. He is a good, workmanlike dog, but has not the proper cocker type. Had Cherry Boy III. been a little better in head he might have won.

Collies were a good lot, but some of the awards are hard to find a reason for. Sefton Hero was alone in challenge dogs, and Lady Gay beat Charlton Phyllis in challenge bitches, but wrongly so. Lady Gay has not got her last year's form. She had little coat. Dwight Ormonde, R. in open dogs, might have won. Hempstead Chief, first, is bad in head and ear, while Dwight Ormonde is good in head and ear; both have good coats. In the corresponding bitch class Cragston Thistle rightly won, with Hempstead Dorothy second. The winner is much the better quality.

Fox terriers were a good lot, Warren Safeguard winning in challenge dogs and Warren Capture in challenge bitches. Prisoner, first in open dogs, is a good one, with a nice head, good legs and feet, and plenty of terrier character. Dudley Stroller, second, is also a good one, a bit wrong in coat, but good in head. The Messrs. Rutherfurd scored first and second in open bitches with Warren Dusky and Warren Cautious.

Irish terriers were a good lot, the winners all being well known.

In bull dogs the Woodlawn Park Kennels as usual had all their own way, winning with Walhampton in the challenge class, Rustic Sovereign in the open dogs, and running second to Firefly with Grosvenor Lass in the corresponding bitch class. Firefly just had a little the better of it in head and chest.

Bull terriers were also a good exhibit. The bitch protested at New York for deafness was defeated by Frank Doll's Green Hill Empress.

Beagles were out in good force, headed by C. S. Wixom's strong kennels; needless to say, he secured most of the ribbons, dividing first prize, however, in the challenge class with Joe Lewis's good bitch Lonely. Champion Royal Krueger, alone in challenge dogs for dogs 18in. and under, was with others beaten for the special for best beagle by Ringleader.

RUSTIC.

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. L. Younghusband's Prince Cola. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. L. Younghusband's Minnie Beaufort.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, J. A. Sprackiln's Brutus. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, D. E. Lynn's Lizzie Beaufort.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH—*Dogs:* 1st, Belle Isle Kennels' Eboracum; 2d, A. Froembling's American Cæsar; 3d, J. C Guillot's Scion Lomond. *Bitches:* 1st, Belle Isle Kennels' Artilla; 2d, A. Froembling's Arlington Pansy; 3d, Mrs. A. Cline's Lady Taylor.—ROUGH OR SMOOTH—NOVICE—1st, Alta Kennels' Victor Watch; 2d, J. C. Guillot's Scion Lomond. *Puppies:* 1st, C. J. Hirt's Jerry Simpson; 2d, C. Leonard's Gladstone. R., J. C. Guillot's Lord Dufferin II.—CHALLENGE—SMOOTH—*Dogs:* 1st, D. E. Waters's Alta. *Bitches:* 1st, Alta Kennels' Judith.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Alta Kennels' Rex Watch and Victor Watch. R., Fenwick & Bousefield's St. Augustine. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Belle Isle Kennels' Sunbeam and Sunol.—LOCAL CLASS—ROUGH OR SMOOTH—1st, Belle Isle Kennels' Sunbeam; 2d, C. Leonard's Gladstone. R., J. C. Guillot's Lord Dufferin II.

BLOODHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury; 2d, S. B. Christy's Brough. *Bitches:* 1st, S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus; 2d, Alta Kennels' Queen of the West.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.—BARZOI—*Dogs:* 1st, G. M. Keasby's Optimist.

GREAT DANES.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. L. Robinson's Beau Brummel; 2d, C. H. Brown's Prince. *Bitches:* 1st, Smith & Lepper's Senta II.; 2d, Algonquin Kennels' Earl's Olivia. R., J. L. Trent's Nellie.

FOXHOUNDS.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, B. F. Lewis, Jr's., Commodore; 2d, J. Smith's Grandeur. *Bitches:* 1st, B. F. Lewis, Jr's., Friendly; 2d, J. Smith's Pastime. R., J. A. Spracklin's Spot.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, J. H. Lyke, M. D's., Southern Rhymes.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Maurice Barrymore's Davy Garrick; 2d, Dr. S. Dixon Barr's Duke of Morning Quest. *Bitches:* 1st, Toon & Thomas's Southern Belle.

POINTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs* (55lbs. or over): 1st, Glenrock Kennels' Molten Banner. R., Leamington Pointer Kennels' ch. Count Graphic. *Bitches* (50lbs or over): 1st, G. J. Gould's Josie Bracket. *Dogs* (under 55lbs.): 1st, G. J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet. *Bitches* (under 50lbs.): 1st, G. J. Gould's Miss Rumor.—OPEN—*Dogs* (55lbs. or over): 1st, E. S. Brink's Spot; 2d, G. J. Gould's Furlough Mike; 3d, George Douglass's Hempstead Prince. R., Leamington Pointer Kennels' Duke of Essex. *Bitches* (50lbs. or over): 1st, E. M. Beale's Alice Leslie; 2d, Leamington Pointer Kennels' Lady Graphic. *Dogs* (under 55lbs.): G. J. Gould's Chancellor; 2d, Dr. J. R. Daniels's Plain Sam; 3d, Leamington Pointer Kennels' Bert of Hessen. R., H. Leroy Jones's Young Americus. *Bitches* (under 50lbs.): 1st, G. J. Gould's Devonshire Pearl; 2d, Leamington Pointer Kennels' Count Graphic's Baby; 3d, R. K. Armstrong's Brighton Flossy.—LOCAL—1st, Leamington Pointer Kennels' Duke of Essex; 2d, J. V. Revell's Judd Lansdowne; 3d and R., W. C. Wann's Ben Kent and Spring.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, H. Pope's Cactus. *Bitches:* 1st, J. Brett's Maid Marian R., Washtenaw Kennels' Albert's Nellie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, Warwick Kennels' Sheldon and Albert's Ranger; 3d, P. J. Madison's Rodfield. R., F. F. Bock's Dan O'Light. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. J. Kime's Blue Nell; 3d, W. S. Hastings's Albert's Moll; 3d, Washtenaw Kennels' Nellie Breeze of Washtenaw. R., Rathbone & Armstrong's Toledo Queen.—NOVICE—1st, Dr. J. Kime's Blue Lady; 2d, W. S. Hastings's Albert's Moll; 3d, T. G. Davey's Brighton Duke. R., R. Bangham's Bangham's London.—LOCAL—1st and 3d, R. Bangham's Lock and Lady Hingo; 2d, F. Drouillard's Belle C. R., Rathbone & Armstrong's Max.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, W. S. Washington's Finglas. *Bitches:* 1st, W. N. Eakins's Bessie Fiamore. R., A. von Cantzhauser's Lady May Swiveller.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. Sutton's Kildare Malt; 2d, J. B. McKay's Killane; 3d, A. Drouillard's Frank. *Bitches:* 1st, A. Drouillard's Fawn; 2d, A. von Cantzhausen's Lady Finglass; 3d, F. L. Moe's Nora. R., Muckross Kennels' Rosamond.—NOVICE—1st, A. Drouillard's Fawn; 2d, withheld; 3d, L. C. Smith's Gato. R., W. Sutton's Kildare Malt.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, J. R. Oughton's Heather Lad. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Louise.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. S. Campbell, Jr.'s, Dash; 3d, O. Schafer's Wang Ivanhoe; 3d, Stone & McGregor's Forrest Guy. R., N. B. Tiler's Top. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and R., J. R. Oughton's Dwight Pearl, Dwight Sarah and Dwight Bee; 3d, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie.

FIELD SPANIELS.—ANY COLOR—CHALLENGE—1st, J. A. Spracklin's Daisy Dean.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Bee; 3d, Walter V. Wann's Koun. R., J. A. Spracklin's Endcliffe Ebony. *Bitches:* 1st, Marcel A. Viti's Scandal; 2d, J. A. Spracklin's Spracklin Belle.

COCKERS (not over 28lbs.).—CHALLENGE—ANY COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, Concord Cocker Kennels' champion Pickpania. R., Belle Isle Kennels' champion Bendigo.—BLACK—OPEN—*Dogs* (not over 28lbs.): 1st, Geo. Douglass's Viscount; 3d, Belle Isle Kennels' King Cole II. R., A. F. Knowlson's Willie Silk. *Bitches:* 1st and R., Geo. Douglass's Woodland Minnie and Lady Lola; 3d, J. R. H. Wagner's Miss Ginger.—ANY OTHER COLOR—OPEN—*Dogs* (not over 28lbs.): 1st, Etheired Kennels' Hamilton Jack; 2d, Belle Isle Kennels' Cherry Boy III. R., Concord Cocker Kennels' Red Justice. *Bitches:* 1st, Belle Isle Kennels' Gaiety Girl; 2d, Mrs. Charles S. Wixom's Bussette. R., Etheired Kennels' Etheired Bonnie.—NOVICE—ANY COLOR—1st, Geo. Douglass's Viscount; 2d, Belle Isle Kennels' King Cole II. R., J. R. H. Wagner's Miss Ginger.—ANY COLOR—LOCAL—(not over 28lbs.): 1st and R., Belle Isle Kennels' King Cole II. and Mistress Disdain; 2d, Guy Crane's Maud S. II.; 3d, James Hendrick's Mollie.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Foxhall Kennels' Roger O'Donohue; 2d, W. E. Cowan's Muidoon. *Bitches:* 1st, T. A. Casson's Marguerite; 3d, Foxhall Kennels' Nellie O'Donoghue.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, J. P. Morgan's Sefton Hero.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Chief; 3d, J. P. Morgan's Cragston Predominator; 3d, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Ormonde. *Bitches:* 1st, J. P. Morgan's Cragston Thistle; 2d, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Dorothy. R., Burgess & Mitchaltree's Lady Middlesex.—NOVICE—1st, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Chief; 2d, R. Humphreys-Roberts's Sir Sefton Doone. R., J. P. Morgan's Cragston Thistle.

POODLES.—CURLY—ANY COLOR—CHALLENGE—1st, Morey Kennels' Rajah.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Morey Kennels' Morey Feat; 2d, Mopal Kennels' Mopal Cherry. *Bithes:* 1st and 2d, Morey Kennels' Morey Leah and Snow Ball.

BULL DOGS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Walhampton.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Rustic Sovereign. *Bitches:* 1st, W. Wright's Firefly; 2d, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Grosvenor Lass.

BOSTON TERRIERS.—1st, S. M. Copeland's Bunker.

BULL TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, R. L. Huldekoper's Cardona. *Bitches:* 1st, F. F. Dole's champion Starlight. R., Mrs. J. H. McMillan's Edgewood Matchless.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, F. Dole's Victor and Masterpiece. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Dole's Green Hill Empress; 2d, H. Thompson's Merle Goddess.

DACHSHUNDE.—*Dogs;* 1st, L. O. Seidel's Jay S.; 2d and R., A. Froembling's Blitz and Reinecke's Pick. *Bitches:* 1st, Venlo Farm Kennels' What's Wanted; 2d, G. M. Bryan's Brontzia. R., A. Froembling's Bonny.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—13 TO 15IN.—*Dogs;* 1st, J. Lewis's Ringleader. R., C. S. Wixom's champion Sherry. *Bitches:* Equal 1st, C. S. Wixom's Daisy Corbett and J. Lewis's Lonely. R., C. S. Wixom's champion Elf.—13IN. AND UNDER—*Dogs:* 1st, C. S. Wixom's champion Royal Krueger. *Bitches:* 1st, G. D Welton's Kitty Clover. R., C. S. Wixom's champion Ava W.—OPEN—13 TO 15IN.—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, C. S. Wixom's Trumpet and Roger W. R., J. Lewis's Raffler. *Bitches:* 1st, C. S. Wixom's Popsey; 2d, J. Lewis's Spinaway; 3d, W. Maynard's Midget B.—13IN. AND UNDER—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, C. S. Wixom's Razzle and Little Wonder. *Bitches:* 1st, C. S. Wixom's Evangeline; 2d and R., G. D. Welton's June Clover and Henrietta.—NOVICE—1st, J. Lewis's Cherrywood; 2d, G. D. Welton's June Leader. R., C. S. Wixom's Dazzle.

FOX TERRIERS.—SMOOTH—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Safeguard. R., F. H. Bowerscock's Ripon Stormer. *Bitches:* 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Capture.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, S. S. Home's Prisoner; 3d, Dr. F. D'Evelyn's Dudley Stroller; 3d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sage. R., Foxhall Kennels' Dux. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Dusky and Warren Cautious. R., W. Le Monier's Richmond Victory.—NOVICE—1st and R., L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Dusky and Warren Sage; 3d, S. S. Home's Prisoner.—WIRE-HAIRED—*Dogs:* 1st, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Brisk; 2d and 3d, J. J. Lyan's Endcliffe Banker and Endcliffe Nailer. R., G. H. Gooderham's Norfolk Warrior. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Nimble and Endcliffe Fidget; 3d, G. H. Gooderham's Norfolk Promise.—NOVICE—1st and R., Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Nimble and Endcliffe Teaser; 2d, G. H. Gooderham's Norfolk Warrior.

IRISH TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs;* 1st, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Bent. *Bitches:* 1st, Toon & Thomas's A. Gessela.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Blazer and Briggs Bargain. *Bitches:* 1st, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Maggie; 2d, J. W. Garrison's Briggs Breeze.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, R. McDonald's Merry Coll and Colored Preacher.—OPEN—*Bitches:* 1st and 2d, R. McDonald's Coloo and Hiawatha Tibbes.

DANDIE DINMONTS.—1st, Toon & Thomas's Lothian Judy; 2d, W. W. Dunnell's Tweedside King.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS (over 7lbs.).—CHALLENGE—1st, S. D. Ripley's Glenwood.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Raven Kennels' Rhodes Orme; 2d and R., E. Mack's Dandy and Perfecta. *Bitches:* 1st, S. D. Ripley's Surrey Gem; 2d, Mrs. J. T. Walker's Clow.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, L. Cullan's Endcliffe Model; 2d, W. C. Bishop's Bradford Rejected.

TOY TERRIERS (all other than Yorkshire, under 7lbs.).—1st, C. W. Stuart's Dandy Stuart; 2d, Mrs. J. Wright's Trixy; 3d, Mrs. S. Post's Trilby.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—1st, T. A. Howard's Al Von. R., Miss E. Cryer's Rod Ivy.—OPEN—1st, Miss W. G. Britton's Bradford Marvel; 2d, Toon & Thomas's Lord Sheffield. R., Ravenswood Pug Kennels' Drummer Lad.

ALL TOY SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Alta Kennels' Little Billee. *Bitches:* 1st, W. C. Bishop's Dulcina.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, P. H. Hoyt's Tee Dee; 2d, J. Lewis's Spring. *Bitches:* 1st, P. H. Hoyt's Valonza; 2d, J. Lewis's Sprite.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS (for recognized breeds not classified, 9lbs. or over).—1st, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Boxer III.; 2d, G. R. Pierson's McGregor (Clumber Spaniel); 3d, J. P. Morgan's Herdsman II. (Old English Sheep Dog). (For recognized breeds not classified, 30lbs. or under).—1st, L. A. Van Zandt's Rising Star (White English Terrier); 2d and 3d, Toon & Thomas's Blazer (schipperke) and Endcliffe Rompaway (whippet).

The Admonitory Record and Ready Reference List.

Offense	Causing the ears of two dogs to be cropped.—
Justice before whom tried	Thos. J. Kenna.
Date of conviction	Sept. 18, 1889.
Sentence	Fine of $5 or 5 days in prison.
Offense	Cropping the ears of two dogs.
Justice before whom tried	Thos. J. Kenna.
Date of conviction	Sept. 18, 1889.
Sentence	Fine of $5 or 5 days in prison.
Offense	Cutting the ears and the tail of a dog.
Justice before whom tried	Robert E. Connelly.
Date of conviction	June 12, 1893.
Sentence	Imprisonment in Penitentiary for six months.
Offense	Cropping the ears of a dog.
Justice before whom tried	John J. Walsh.
Date of conviction	Feb. 28, 1896.
Sentence	Fine of $25 or 25 days in common jail.
Offense	Causing a dog's ears to be cropped.—
Justice before whom tried	John J. Walsh.
Date of conviction	Feb. 28, 1896.
Sentence	Sentence suspended.

Title XVI. of the Penal Code of the State of New York contains the following sections among others:

"SEC. 655.—A person who overdrives, overloads, tortures, or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink, or neglects or refuses to furnish it such sustenance or drink, or causes, procures or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten, or unjustifiably injured, maimed, mutilated or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who willfully sets on foot, instigates, engages in, or in any way furthers any act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce such cruelty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SEC. 669.—The word 'animal,' as used in this title, does not include the human race, but includes every other living creature. The word 'torture' or 'cruelty' includes every act, omission or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted.

"SEC. 15.—A person convicted of a crime declared to be a misdemeanor, for which no other punishment is specially prescribed by this Code or by any other statutory provision in force at the time of the conviction and sentence, is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both."

Field Trial Comments.

IN a letter of recent date Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Winnipeg, writes on the subject of field trials, and as he knows of them in all their details, his writings are worthy of weighty consideration. He says:

They demonstrate nothing. The only salvation of them is a few men born every year to take the places of the ones that have grown weary. There is, however, just one other chance for their salvation, and if this could be put in effect field trials would become popular, viz., to offer honorary prizes, eliminate the dollar-and-cents men, and make the trials a kind of annual "round-up" of sportsmen.

As to prizes, offer medals for the different essentials that make up a field dog, say a medal each for the following qualifications: Fastest dog, most style on point, most stylish mover, best natural backer, best nosed dog, although this might be hard to decide, etc., and prizes for the winners. Some such move as this would enhance the circulation of sportsmen's magazines because a greater number would be interested. I told Mr. Wootton, Sec'y M. F. T. Club, the other day, he was a crank of a million; that this continent had 60,000,000 of population and he could not name sixty men who would or ever did do what he was doing. The FOREST AND STREAM has toadied to a corporal's guard of dog trainers and forgotten the army of sportsmen. Just for a moment think of the men you know, and you know them all, who have identified themselves with the running of field trials, and if two-thirds of them are not dollar hunters and the remainder cranks you can call me a colossal prevaricator.

National Fox Hunters' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of directors of the National Fox Hunters' Association was called by the president at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 25, for the purpose of investigating the charges recently preferred against the methods of awarding the prizes at the recent trials. There were present Dr. Wash Miller, President; W. W. Huffstetter, H. C. Trigg, Roger Williams, A. W. Hamilton, J. L. Bosley, C. M. Corbin, Francis J. Hagan.

Upon thorough investigation of all the facts and evidence in the case the board of directors finds that in the Derby the judges rendered a just, fair and impartial decision; that the awards were made unanimously upon the merits of the dogs as displayed in the field and were not determined by drawing names from a hat or any other species of lottery.

In the All-Age Stake they find that the first and second prizes were unanimously awarded by the judges to the respective dogs upon their merits as displayed in the field and not by drawing their names from a hat or resorting to any species of lottery; that for the third prize there were four dogs of equal merit in the opinion of the judges, and being unable to agree as to which was best the names of the four dogs were placed upon slips and the winner of the third prize decided by drawing a name therefrom.

FRANCIS J. HAGAN, Sec'y N. F. H. A.
DR. WASH MILLER, Pres.

Abolish Cropping.

NEW YORK, March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Allow me to thank you for the articles which have appeared in your paper against the cruel fashion of cropping. They have covered the whole subject, and should be enough to convince the American Kennel Club that the better way is to endeavor to lead any movement in the interest of humanity rather than to be forced, as is inevitable, to condemn a custom which the laws justly declare a crime. May the late conviction in a Brooklyn court, which your paper recounts, be followed up in every guilty case, that it shall become actually odious to exhibit a cropped dog after July next. HUMANITY AND GOOD TASTE.

English Bloodhound Club.

THE second annual meeting of the English Bloodhound Club was held in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. The committee on registration reported the names of several dealers who had been selling bloodhounds with fictitious pedigrees, and several cases were called to the attention of the club where dogs half bloodhound and half foxhound were sold for pure bloodhounds.

After consideration of the shows at which specials should be offered and the policy of the club for the ensuing year, the following officers were elected: J. L. Winchell, Fairhaven, Vt., President; Dr. C. A. Lougest, Boston, Vice-President; Charles H. Innes, 23 Court street, Boston, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive committee; the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Lee, Toledo, Ohio, and Mr. Roger D. Williams, Lexington, Kentucky. CHARLES H. INNES, Sec'y.

POINTS AND FLUSHES.

Dr. F. W. Kitchel's home in Perth Amboy, N. J., was destroyed on Feb. 27 by fire. The fire began in a room just above the kitchen, near the library. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire department, the house was completely gutted. This room contained one of the doctor's spaniels and a litter of pups. A small oil stove had been placed there to take off the chill in the room, and it is assumed that the dog either upset the stove or that it exploded. The room being lined all the way through with yellow pine it was soon a sheet of flames. Thinking only of his dogs, he attempted to save them, and but for the presence of Ald Deitche, who forced him back, the doctor would have attempted to enter the fiery furnace. As it was, he received severe cuts and burns on his hands and face, and his hair was badly singed. Mrs. Kitchel also fared badly in an attempt to follow her husband. The doctor's large collection of curios was destroyed. We sympathize with Dr. Kitchel in his loss.

Of the 929 entries of the Mascoutah Kennel Club's show, which is being held this week, Mr. Chas. H. Mason will have the task of judging over half of them. The increase in several of the classes which Mr. Mason will judge is noticeably great over those of last year.

In our advertising columns, A. Bradbury, Monument Beach, Mass., offers trained setter; Geo. M. Keasby, Newark, N. J., offers Russian wolfhound puppies; C. W. Hardy, Unionville, O., offers bull dog; D. J. Treat, Moodus, Conn., wants dogs to train.

Yachting.

IT is the fashion this winter among American legislators to deride England and to assert the superiority and complete independence of the United States in everything. If those statesmen who delight in twisting the Lion's tail are in the least honest or consistent in their assertions of absolute independence, they cannot do better than to pass the bill which we publish this week, for the construction of a tank for model experiments at the Washington Navy Yard. Thus far American naval architects have been entirely dependent upon the researches of the British Government for their knowledge of the essential facts as to resistance and similar important subjects. Even to those of moderate views, who see no harm in learning from England if she can teach us, it must be evident that no great nation can depend on another for scientific work of this kind, but that there should be an open and friendly but hearty rivalry as to which shall lead.

The work of one American, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, in this field, of the resistance of vessels, has already reflected credit on the Navy Department, of which he is an officer; and with the necessary facilities that would be afforded by the proposed tank, much further progress might be looked for in the line of general experiment and investigation. What is still more important just now, when the construction of large and costly warships is under consideration, is the actual testing of models. The amount involved is comparatively small; but the importance of the early completion of this work cannot be over-estimated.

IT seems reasonably certain that the Hendersons have on the stocks a racing cutter for the Emperor of Germany, as the old Thistle (Meteor) has been renamed Komet and turned over to the German naval authorities as a training ship for yacht sailors. At the same time, while the Hendersons deny everything save the fact that they are building a racing cutter of the largest class, it is reported that they have in hand a yacht for Sir George Newnes, with which he will challenge for the America's Cup in 1897. The report is thus far unverified and is probably untrue. What has become of the large racing schooner recently ordered for the Emperor by some obliging newspapers does not appear. Still another story ascribes the ownership of the new yacht to the Emperor and his friend, the Earl of Lonsdale, ex-impresario and manager, and adds that she will challenge for the Cup.

The Steam Yacht Josephine.

THE present year will be a notable one in steam yachting, as it will see some half dozen new yachts of extra size and quality added to the American fleet. The first of these to be launched, the Josephine, is building at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, N. J., by Lewis Nixon, for P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, from Mr. Nixon's own designs. The launch took place on March 4 in the presence of the owner and a large number of spectators and was in every way successful. The yacht was christened by the little granddaughter of the owner. The following description is from the Maine *Journal:*

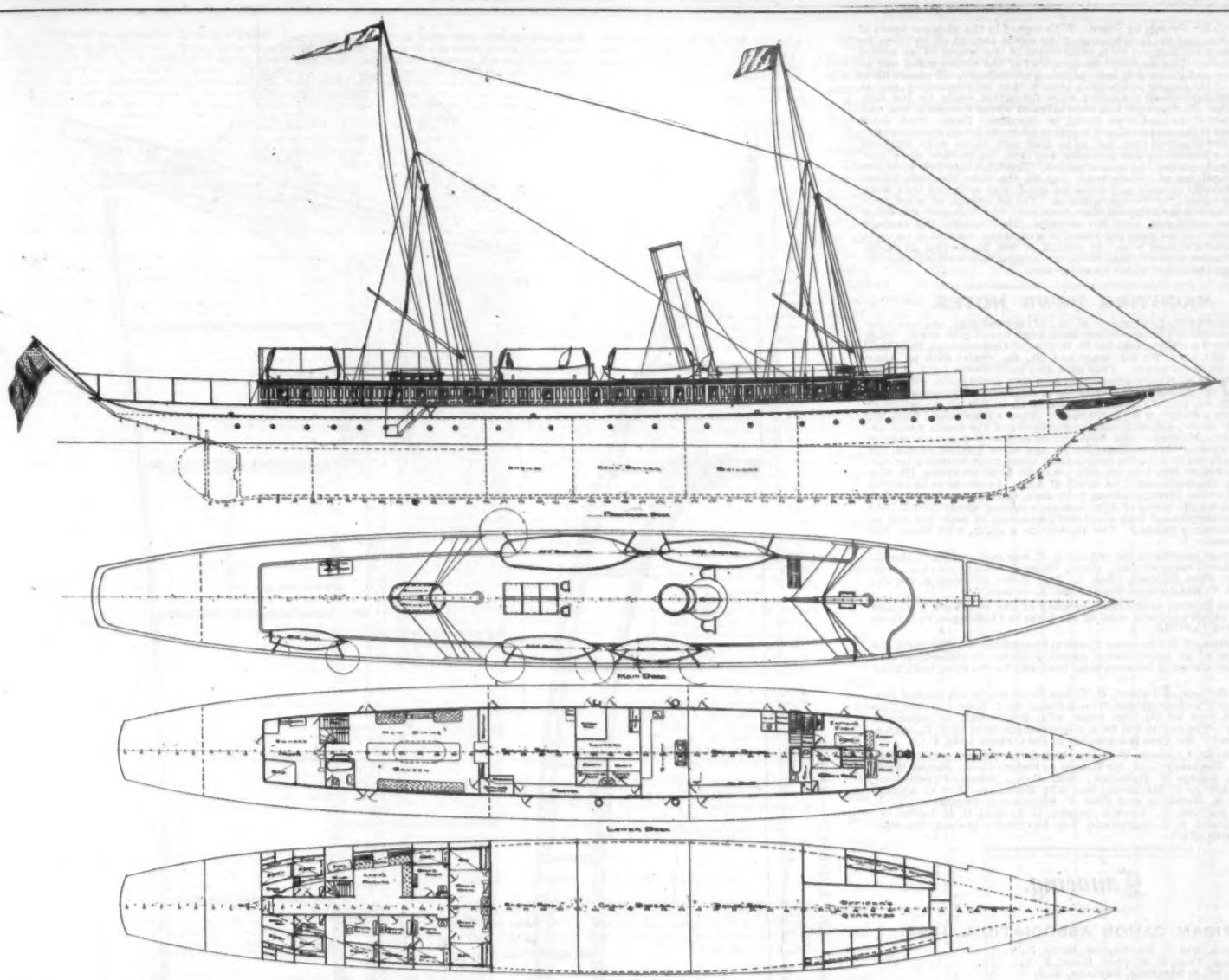
The Josephine is of the following dimensions: Length over all 295ft., beam 28ft., depth 16ft., draft of water 11ft., indicated horse-power 1,800, speed 16 miles. This vessel is built of steel, the plates made by the Carbon Steel Co. and the shapes by the Phœnix Iron Co., and has been placed in the highest class of the American Shipmasters' Association by E. Platt Stratton, the surveyor. She has eight watertight compartments. The promenade deck is 140ft. long and 18ft. wide. This deck is on top of the mahogany and steel deck house. In this house, starting forward, the first compartment is the chart house, which is fitted up also as a smoking room. Aft of this on the starboard side is a large guest room, with bathroom attached, and on the port side the captain's room.

A passageway running along the starboard side of the house leads from the galley forward to a dumb waiter supplying food to the ward room pantry between decks. The galley extends entirely across the house and back of it is a laundry, barber shop, rooms for the cooks and stewards, and a large store room.

The main saloon is in the after end of the deck house. It is 20ft. long and 18ft. wide, fitted up in paneled mahogany, with a mantle and fireplace flanked by buffet and bookcases in the forward end. Large sofas are worked along the sides. A piano is also fitted in this room. A very large deck room is abaft the saloon, to be used as the owner's sleeping apartment, in connection with which there is a tiled bath room. Down below forward is the large compartment for the men, carried all the way up to the rail. The ward room has eight large double staterooms, with wash rooms, bath rooms, pantries, etc.

The boiler compartment comes next, and then an unusually large coal bunker with a capacity for 210 tons of coal. The engine compartment is just abaft the coal bunker, and then come the after quarters, having ten commodious staterooms, a ladies' parlor with fireplace and numerous divans, two bath rooms and a maids' room. The holds are large and roomy for carrying provisions and stores for long voyages.

The yacht has numerous auxiliaries, such as an ice-making plant



JOSEPHINE.—DESIGNED AND BUILT BY LEWIS NIXON FOR P. A. B. WIDENER, 1896.

and refrigerating machinery, a fresh-water distilling plant—making the vessel independent of shore supplies of fresh water, a great desideratum in many fever-ridden ports—steam and hand steering gear, steam windlass and two power launches. She will have a two-masted schooner rig. No cumbersome bits obstruct the gangways, but instead a neat, combined chock and cleat is used, which is entirely out of the way. She has a steel bowsprit. The yacht has a long overhang at each end and very flaring lines forward, tending to keep her beam up in a seaway.

The large square stern gives the owner a grand open air lounging room. Double awnings will be used, with a 4in. air space between. Electric lights will be used throughout, and a storage battery will run the lights after midnight so that the tremor of the dynamo will not annoy those who wish to sleep. An arc of lights stretching over the masthead will be supplied, and a search light will be carried on the forward end of the house.

The engines are triple expansion, 18, 27 and 42in. in diameter by 28in. stroke. Steam is supplied by two boilers with 190sq. ft. of grate surface and 3,600ft. of heating surface. These boilers are fitted with powerful blowers so that the vessel can run at a high rate of speed if desired. She will be able to make 6,000 miles without recoaling.

A Model Tank for the Navy Department.

THE following bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Hilborn, of California, to fill a want that has long been felt by the naval constructors of the United States. The cost of the plant is but small in comparison with the value of the results to be obtained, on which may largely depend the wise or unwise expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of new warships. The immediate importance of an adequate plant for experimental work and investigation is so little understood and appreciated that it is quite possible that the bill may not pass, but we earnestly hope that it may. Apart from its use by the Navy Department, the tank will practically be at the service of private shipbuilders as well. When even private firms abroad consider such an experimental plant, expensive as it is, as a necessary and profitable part of their equipment, the Government of the United States should be capable both of appreciating and paying for one.

A bill providing for a model tank for the U. S. Navy:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to establish a model tank with all proper appliances for the purpose of investigating and determining the most suitable and desirable shapes and forms to be adopted for U. S. naval vessels.

Sec. 2. This model tank shall be located at Washington, D. C., upon such government reservation already under the control of the Navy Department as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and shall be built upon plans approved by him. A naval constructor shall, under the direction of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, have charge of the model tank and all work done in connection with it.

Sec. 3. At this model tank experiments may be made for private shipbuilders upon the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy; provided that the cost of material and of labor of per diem employees in making such experiments shall be defrayed by the private shipbuilder; and provided further, that the results of such experiments shall be regarded as confidential and shall not be divulged without the consent of the shipbuilder for whom they may be made.

Sec. 4 For the model tank with all necessary buildings and appliances $100,000 are hereby appropriated.

Model Experiments in Ship Resistance.

WE reproduce from *Engineering* the following account of a paper read at the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (British):

On the members assembling on Friday evening, Jan. 31, the president, Mr. E. Windsor Richards, occupied the chair. The first paper taken was by Lieut.-Col. Thomas English, and was on "The calculation of Horse-Power for Marine Propulsion." The object of the paper was to describe a method of calculating, from the results of a single sea trial of one ship, the horse-power necessary to propel another ship, of the same type, at any given speed. By the method treated upon, it is practicable with the ordinary appliances of a shipyard to approximate closely results which could otherwise only be obtained with a model tank. The author referred to Froude's method of separating the skin friction resistance from the wave-making resistance. The former could be readily tabulated, while to ascertain the latter experiments have to be made either with an actual ship or with a corresponding model in a tank. The apparatus described consists of a small electric motor, furnished with a resistance coil, and running at a speed of about 1,000 revolutions per minute. The motor gives off about one-sixth of a brake horse-power, or a pull of about 8.4lbs. through 63ft. per minute on an endless piano wire stretched over two pulleys about 350ft. apart, one pulley being driven by the motor. The wire, therefore, is suspended horizontally over the surface of any convenient sheet of water. A towing frame is used, consisting of two similar and parallel levers, each 60in. between centers, and pivoted at their ends to the decks of the models. In this way the models are kept parallel to each other. The levers are divided, and are attached by short collars which can be clamped at any required graduation to pivots at the end of a bar, which is of the same length as the distance between the pivots on the deck of each model, that distance being 4ft. This bar carries a vertical spindle, to which the lower wire is connected by a ring which can travel up and down the spindle and thus allow for the sag of the wire.

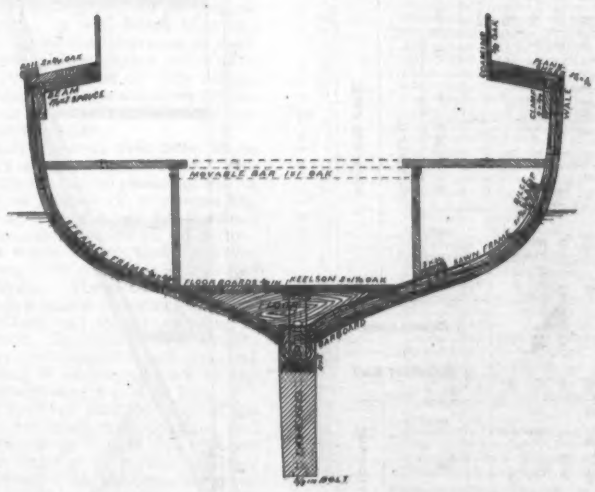
Vertical slotted guides embrace the wire at both ends of the bar, and thus keep the latter, and therefore also the models, in a steady course. Loose diagonal guides connecting the models serve as stops to prevent them from coming close together when one lags behind the other. The levers are always clamped at the same graduation on each, and this graduation is varied by trial until the models tow abreast at the required speed. It is found that the requisite speed can readily be obtained within limits of 0.03 knots per hour. The principle upon which results are obtained is based upon the proposition that it will always be possible to make two models of such scales that the same absolute speed will for one of the models correspond with that of a ship which has been tried at sea; and for the other model with that desired for the proposed ship. The actual resistance of the model of the ship already tried can be calculated, and if the ratio of the total resistance of the two models at the same speed is found by trial, the actual resistance of the second model will be known; therefore the resistance of the proposed ship at the desired speed can be calculated. The models, which are 10ft. long, are made of yellow pine.

The discussion was opened by the reading of a letter from Mr. Froude, who was unable to be present. The method proposed was ingenious, Mr. Froude said, for obtaining horse-power estimates without laboratory apparatus. The advantage of the system rested in the fact that the two elements which are most difficult to estimate were approximately common to both models. As a matter of detail, Mr. Froude would suggest that when towing the models of 10ft. long alongside each other, with a distance of nearly 4ft. between them, their respective waves might interfere with the result.

Prof. Barr said that if the resistances were not exactly equal while the models were being towed, instability might result, and the models would come together. He had designed an apparatus involving similar principles, but this was intended for measuring wind resistances. He also had thought that the point made by Mr. Froude might arise in regard to the models interfering with each other. He would ask if there was any advantage in cost of production in using wood models over those made of wax, which were generally employed in tank experiments.

Mr. Leslie Robinson referred to the examples given by the author in the paper, in which he determined the horse-power required for a torpedo-boat destroyer of 300 tons displacement and 30 knots speed. The Janus and Lightning, built by Palmer's Company at Jarrow, had displacements of 247 tons, and they steamed on trial at 27.56 knots. The wetted surface of the Janus was 5,796sq. ft.; on the proposed vessel it would be 4,393sq. ft. The indicated horse-power of the Janus at 27.3 knots was 3,840; while the Lightning, steaming at 27.9 knots, required 3,990 indicated horse-power. Working these figures out, the estimated horse-power required for the 30 knot vessel would be 5,230 H. P. Referring to these figures, Mr. Robinson asked whether the details of the calculations set forth had been obtained by means of actual experiments from models. He asked this because the horse-power to give the speed seemed low; those accustomed to designing vessels of this class would give rather 6,000 indicated horse-power.

Col. English, in replying to the discussion, said he would commu-



TRENT.—MIDSHIP SECTION.

cate with Mr. Froude by letter. With regard to the distance apart of the models, and the interference of the waves thrown off by them, he had settled the distance from observation of the waves of an actual ship on trial. The distance was measured of the waves going out at the stern, and the models were adjusted accordingly. It was an illustration of the beauty of Froude's system that corresponding speeds in models reproduced the actual wave formation made by the full-sized ship. Photographs had been taken of waves formed at sea, and the models in the tank were found to reproduce them. Prof. Barr had asked if the models closed together when the levers were unequal. He had not observed that, but, as he had said, there were diagonal guides for preventing this difficulty, and thus the models were prevented from coming too close together. The trial referred to in the paper consisted of eleven runs, and all the time the models kept almost exactly abreast, and when the speed was adjusted they were perfectly equal over the whole course. The advantage of wood over wax for models for shipyard work was that the ordinary workman employed could deal with the material. He thought the average model maker of the shipyard would be somewhat puzzled if he were given paraffin to deal with. In regard to the proportion of horse-power allotted to the 30 knot boats, he thought that with 300 tons displacement the power would be as specified.

YACHTING NEWS NOTES.

The Spalding-St. Lawrence Boat Co., of Ogdensburgh, are now busy with a number of yachts, outside their large line of boat work. They have in hand a steam yacht for W. H. Post, of Ogdensburgh, to be 60ft. over all, 55ft. l.w.l., 9ft. 8in. beam and 3ft. 6in. draft; with an Almy boiler of 100 horse-power. They have also the 30-footer for J. R. Maxwell, designed by Wintringham, a fin-keel with double skin. They will exhibit at the Sportsmen's Exhibition a duplicate of Ethelwynn, and also a 17ft. 6in. yacht's cutter built for G. H. B. Hill, of the schooner Ariel, from a design by W. P. Stephens. They will also build from Mr. Stephens' design a sailing boat for the davits of the steam yacht Intrepid, Lloyd Phœnix. This boat will be similar in a general way to the 1-raters seen here on Sapphire II. and other English yachts, but will come in the 20ft. racing length class, though not intended for racing. She will be 26ft. over all, 19ft. l.w.l., 4ft. after overhang, 3ft. fore overhang, 7ft. beam and 11in. draft of hull. As she is to be carried regularly at the davits or swung in on deck, she will be a centerboard boat, with a knife board of ⅝in. bronze, weighing about 160lbs. She will be double planked with wales and plankSheer of teak and will be very handsomely finished. The rig will be a sloop, with boom and gaff mainsail.

The annual meeting of the Jeffries Y. C. was held on Feb. 17, the following officers being elected: Com., Elmer E. Gray; Vice-Com., Wm. D. Pigeon; Fleet Captain, Chas. L. Joy; Meas., Ambrose A. Martin; Treas., W. F. McLaughlin; Sec'y, Chas. A. Braynard.

Hamilton Morton, at one time secretary of the New York Y. C. and one of its oldest members, died at his home in Flushing on Feb. 19, at the age of 91.

The Halifax (N. S.) Summer Carnival Committee are discussing the possibilities of an international yachting contest in connection with the Summer Carnival, between local craft and yachts from the United States.

Willard E. Case, of Auburn, N. Y., has under way in the shop of Emmerson Heald a steam launch from a design by J. Beavor Webb. She will be 65ft. over all, 9ft. 10in. beam, with double skin of cedar and mahogany. The engine will be a triple-compound of 75 H. P., with a 3ft. 6in screw. Mr. Case is a member of the Owasco Lake Y. C.

The Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. has elected the following officers for the year: Honorary Com., Sir Donald A. Smith; Com., James Ross; Vice-Com., George W. Hamilton; Rear Com., Robert Fitz-Gibbon; Sec'y, W. Arthur C. Hamilton, Box 975; Measurers, J. C. C. Almon, G. Arthur S. Hamilton and Fred. P. Shearwood; Committee, L. J. Smith, S. Jackson, G. Herrick Duggan, G. de Sola, G. H. Labbe, W. McLea Walbank, A. F. Riddell and Wm. Davidson. The club has now a membership of 430.

Canoeing.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION, 1895.

Commodore, Wm. R. Huntington, Rome, N. Y.
Sec'y-Treas., Thos. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Librarian, W. P. Stephens, Bayonne, N. J.

PURSERS.

Atlantic Division, H. M. Dater, 307 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Central Division, Wm. H. Martin, Rochester, N. Y.
Eastern Division, R. H. Hammond, Worcester, Mass.
Northern Division, Douglas H. McDougal, Toronto, Canada.
Annual dues, $1; initiation fee, $1.
Annual meet, Aug. 14-28, Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence River.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION, 1895-96.

Commodore, C. F. Pennewell, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-Commodore, Nat. H. Cook, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore, E. H. Holmes, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sec'y-Treas., W. D. Stearns, Detroit, Mich.
Executive Committee: R. M. Lamp, Madison, Wis.; C. J. Steadman, Cincinnati, O.; F. W. Dickens, Milwaukee, Wis.

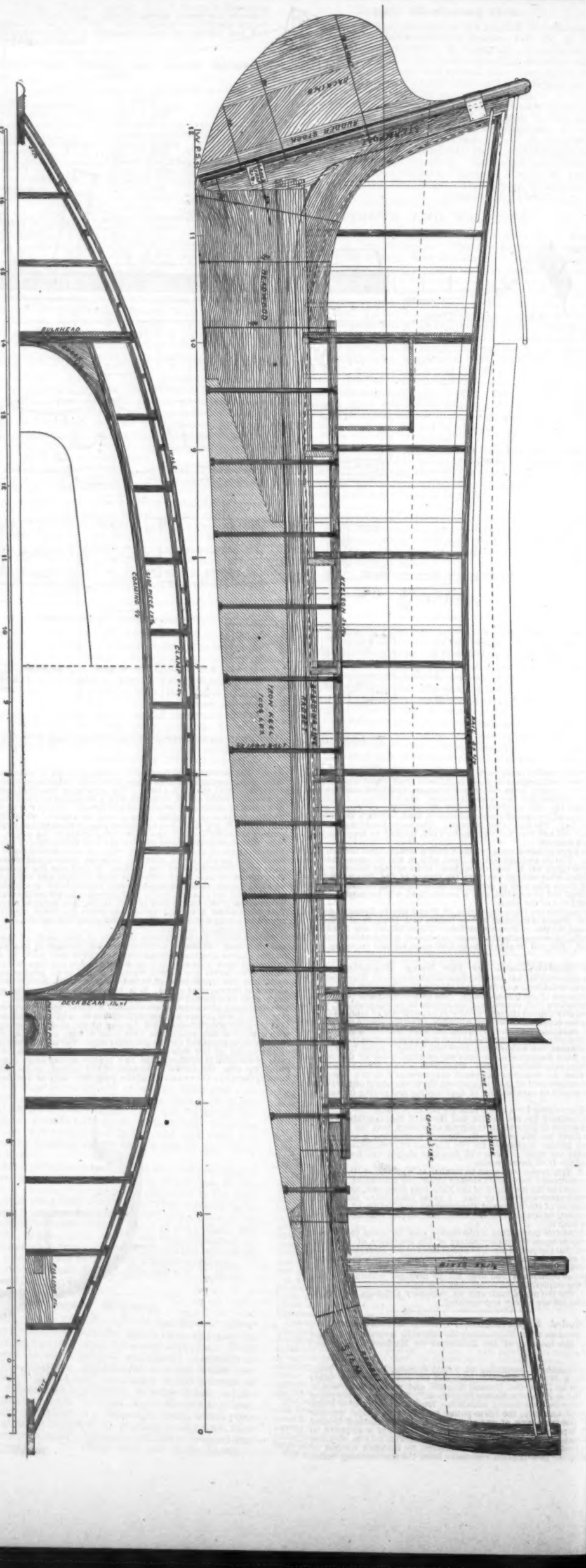
Trent.

A HANDY CANOE-YAWL.

(*Concluded from page 83, Jan. 25, 1896.*)

THE accompanying drawings show the construction of the canoe-yawl previously described. It frequently happens in small craft, especially when designed to be built by amateurs, that the construction may be cheapened and simplified by the adoption of special

Stations.	Heights. Bottom of Keel.	Rabbet Line.	Plankshear Lower Side	Half Breadths. Deck	B.	A.	LWL	1	2	3	Rabbet L'ne.	Bottom of Keel	Diagonals. 1	2	3
12				1 09											
11	0 03	1 28	4 28	1 01	23	7 21	47	27	1 8	0	0	0	11 9	4 3	0
10	1 15	1 54	4 0	1 6	1 57	1 36	1 05	0	48	2	2	0	1 5	1	0
9	2 1	2 27	3 10	2 11	2 0	1 10	1 14	1 23	1 9	1	1	0	1 9	1	0
8	2 21	2 57	3 10	2 4	2 36	2 28	2 07	1 49	1 07	1	1	0	1 9	1	0
7	2 41	3 24	3 10	2	3	2 48	2 27	2 01	1 35	1	1	0	1 9	1	0
6	3 1	3 57	3 10	2	3	3	2 48	2 27	2 01	1	1	0	1 9	1	0
5	3 21	4 27	3 10	2	3	3	3	2 48	2 27	2	1	0	1 9	1	0
4	3 41	4 57	3 10	2	3	3	3	3	2 48	2	1	0	1 9	1	0
3	4 1	5 24	3 10	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	1 9	1	0
2	4 21	5 54	3 10	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	1 9	1	0
1	4 41	6 24	3 10	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	1 9	1	0
0	5 01	6 54	3 10	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	1 9	1	0



TRENT—CANOE YAWL, DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

methods that would not be advisable in larger yachts. A good example of this is found in the skipjack Myra, illustrated in the FOREST AND STREAM of Nov. 5, 1894, the construction being novel and unconventional, but perfectly adapted for the special end in view.

In the present boat the construction is identical with that of large yachts, and the amateur who follows it out carefully, studying the use, the proportions and the fastenings of each member, need not be afraid, if he succeeds in this attempt, to venture on a larger and more pretentious craft. The absence of a counter removes the most serious difficulty in the way of the amateur builder, and leaves something for him to learn even after he has turned out a satisfactory canoe-yawl; but with this exception the construction is identical with that of the best yachts of such size as the amateur is likely to aspire to.

The first step is the "laying down" of the lines, or the duplication, on some convenient floor and to the full size, of the lines as already published. This is done by means of the following table of offsets, which, contrary to our usual practice, are to the inside of the planking and decking. The fractions in the table represent eighths of an inch.

After the lines are laid down on the floor, moulds are made from ¼in. stuff for the stem, stern knee and the twelve sawn frames, shown as shaded in the sheerplan. The pattern for the iron keel is made full size from the lines on the floor; it may be worked to shape out of a single piece of common white pine. An allowance of ⅛in. per foot is usually made for the shrinkage of iron in casting, and the pattern should be larger than the lines in this proportion. Core prints are affixed for the core holes for the bolts, which are ⅝in. in diameter. The holes may be cored ¾in., with a square recess for the head of each bolt on the bottom of the keel. It is well to have the casting made at the start, as there is no telling its exact size; it may vary more or less in cooling, and the oak keel and deadwoods should be accurately fitted to it at the start. If for any reason the keel cannot be cast until later, care should be taken that it will be, if anything, narrower and not wider than the wood keel.

The stem and sternpost will each be got out from knees, of hackmatack or oak, sided 2½in. The head of the stem will be left square up to the top; it is usual to carry the bevel of the stem right up to the deck in catboats and sloops of the old models, as in all rowboats; but a much more shipshape finish follows from leaving the stemhead square, to take the gammon strap, stopping the bevel just below. The average boat builder or ship carpenter, however, will, if not watched, have the whole stem beveled before there is time to stop him.

The sternpost can be gotten out very nicely from a knee, one part forming the deadwoods. The grain should run straight down the after side of the post.

The rudder stock, of oak or locust, will be tapered from 2⅛in. diameter at the head to 1½in. at the heel, being rounded for about two-thirds of the circumference along the lower part. The sternpost has the same taper, and in its after side a groove of circular section must be cut to fit the rudder. The rabbets will be laid out on stem and stern, the rabbet line and bearding line being shown in the drawing; the stem will be roughly beveled, leaving a little wood to finish up on; the score will be cut in the sternpost, and then they are ready for the keel.

The keel is of oak, 4in. wide and 5in. deep, the depth being uniform throughout, while the width diminishes to meet the stem and sternpost. It is squared up, the rabbet is marked and roughed out, and a tenon ¾×5in. is cut on the after end to fit a corresponding mortise in the sternpost.

If the keel casting is ready it is now placed on the wood keel, both being turned bottom up, and the holes for the bolts are bored with a $^{9}/_{16}$in. ship auger.

The after deadwood is now fitted to the iron and wood keels, then the wood keel is set up on blocks, the stem is fitted and clamped fast and secured with a couple of ⅝in. blunt bolts, common round iron riveted over iron washers. The sternpost is next fitted, a couple of oak pins driven through the tenon, and a couple of spikes through the fore end of the horizontal arm into the keel.

At each sawn frame a cross floor of oak is required. These will be of 1in. oak plank, the shapes being gotten from the lines on the floor. Each will be jogged down over the keel, a limber hole being first cut, and in its upper side a jog 3×⅜in. will be cut for the keelson. This is also of oak, 3×1⅛in., and as there is absolutely no space to waste in this part of the boat, it will be jogged down into the floors, as already described, the floors being notched, and not the keelson. When floors and keelson are in place, a ⅝in. bolt will be driven through the keelson and the fore end of the keel, and two such bolts will be driven through the keelson and each floor and down through the keel, with washers on each end. In this way the stem, keel, keelson, floor and sternpost are thoroughly fastened together, entirely independent of the iron keel bolts.

Now the whole frame is turned until it lies horizontally on the blocks, the after deadwood is finally fitted and bolted through the keel and sternpost, and the iron keel is again put in place. The long ship auger is again run through the holes until it comes out on top of the keelson. The holes made in the keelson are then each plugged with hard wood, and with an expansion bit a hole just large enough in diameter to take a ⅝in. nut and allow it to be set up, and just deep enough for the nut and washer, is bored on top the keelson. The rest of the hole, which, it will be remembered, was originally but $^{9}/_{16}$in. diameter, is then bored out ⅝in.

After all the holes are bored, the keel is moved back an inch or so, and as each bolt is pushed through, a grommet, made of oakum soaked in white lead, is slipped over it. The bolts are now driven home until they show flush with the top of the keelson or projecting a little. Before they are set up a block of wood about 2in. square, not shown in the drawings, is slipped in between keel and keelson just beside each bolt, unless a floor happens to come within an inch or so, in which case the block may be omitted. The frame is turned up to its proper position and the nuts are set up as tight as possible, drawing the iron keel closely into place.

Now the stop-waters are put in at each seam, of ⅛in. dry white pine, and the rabbets are finally trimmed out. Jogs are also cut for the heels of every frame. The whole frame is then set finally on the keel blocks, the waterline, as marked from the floor on stem and sternpost is set level, and the ends are plumbed until every part is true and fair and firmly shored and braced.

The frames are of two kinds, sawn and bent, the former being the larger. They are gotten out from knees of the proper sweep, either of oak or hackmatack, the latter being preferable on account of the lessened weight. They are sided 1in. and moulded 1½in. at the heels, 1¼in. at the first bilge clamp, and ⅝in. at the extreme heads. They are spaced 18in. apart, as shown; the heel of each is well set into the keel and fastened with a boat nail, and each is also fastened to the floor beside it. For fastening the heels of all frames to the keel the common galvanized boat nail may be used. The floors and frames may be fastened with stout copper boat nails riveted over burrs, or with galvanized iron nails. As the scantlings are light throughout, it will be best to use copper nails, well riveted, for all through fastenings, as planking, clamps, etc. The cost on so small a craft is hardly an item.

After the sawn frames are in position, cross spalls of the proper length, as taken from the floor, are set across the heads of each pair of timbers, a center mark on each being brought into position by a line stretched from the stemhead to head of sternpost. When the frames are thus regulated and firmly shored, ribbands of rough stuff, of such size as will just bend easily, are run around them, being tacked to each frame with a small wire nail. The wale or upper strake, ⅝in. thick and 4in. wide amidships, tapering to 3in. at the ends, is then got out, of clear Georgia pine, or of mahogany if an extra finish is required, and put in place.

The steamed frames will be sawn from clear, straight-grained oak, to finish ¾×⅝in., and are spaced two between each two sawn frames, or 6in. apart on centers. The heels are jogged into the keel and nailed fast, but there are no floors on these frames. They may be bent nearly to shape, sprung into the boat, the heel nailed fast and then clamped to each ribband, a nail being put through each ribband in place of the clamp as the latter is removed. After all the bent frames are in, the garboards will be got out, also of clear Georgia pine, which is as good a wood as any for this purpose, quite equal to oak and easier to obtain. The planking may then be carried on, white cedar or cypress being used below the waterline and clear Georgia pine above.

One point demands special attention: as the lower planks are put on, in succession, they may be nailed to both bent and sawn frames, but the upper planks must not be nailed to the bent frames until all the lower ones are fully fastened. The reason is that by fastening in regular order, from the heel upward, the bent frames, being still free above, may be drawn down tightly into place, but if first fastened to the upper strakes, when it comes to fastening them about the bilge, it will be found that some of them do not fit quite snugly and cannot now be made to, being fast above.

There are two bilge clamps on each side, of clear Georgia pine, 8×⅞in., amidships and tapering to 2×1¼in. at the ends, located, as shown, above and below the turn of the bilge. They may be put in either before or after the planking is done. If the sawn frames, on which alone they rest, are got out neatly and are perfectly true inside as well as out, it will be well to set them before planking, as they help to hold the frame. They are fastened with copper nails, one on each sawn frame, through upper and lower edges of the clamp alternately.

The main clamps are also of Georgia pine, 4×⅞in. amidships and tapering to 3×⅝in. at the ends, where they butt on the stem and sternpost. They are set flush with the upper edge of the wales, allowing for the crown of deck, the deck beams being jogged into them. The deck beams may be of clear spruce or hackmatack, and are 1in. wide and 1¼in. deep, spaced as shown. They are jogged in flush with the top of the main clamp and nailed to it. The inner ends of the short beams abreast the well carry a fore-and-aft strip of spruce 1½×1¼in., jogged in on top to help stiffen the coaming; the open spaces around the curve at each end being filled with 1in. spruce or pine. The coaming is ⅝in., of oak, steamed and bent, and fastened to the ends of the short beams, and this strip on each side.

The two bulkheads are of two thicknesses of white pine, cedar or mahogany, each $^{3}/_{16}$in. thick, crossing each other diagonally and laid with canvas and paint between, both skins being very thoroughly riveted together while the paint is wet. A deck stop is placed in each bulkhead for ventilation, with a drainage plug at the bottom, but no use is made of either for storage; they are merely air tanks.

The planksheers may be of Georgia pine or mahogany, ¾in. thick, being 2½in. wide amidships and 2¼in. at the ends. They are fastened with screws to the deck beams, wales and clamps. The deck is of clear, dry white pine, ¾in. thick and from 1½ to 3in. wide; it may be either blind fastened or nailed from above and the holes plugged.

The mast has a square tenon 1×3in. on the heel, which is banded with iron, and this tenon steps in a mortise in the keelson, 1×5in. No other mast step is needed, and the length of the mortise gives every chance to alter the rake of the mast until its best position is found. The mast hole at the deck is 5in. in diameter, allowing plenty of room for wedges, which should be neatly worked to the exact shape, and not the flimsy sticks too often seen. Beneath the deck is a filling piece of yellow pine between the mast beams, and a similar piece is placed forward to strengthen the deck at the bitts. The latter may be placed as shown in the present plans, further upward than shown in the former drawing.

The floor is flush with the upper side of the keelson, the bolt ends being chipped off after the nuts are well set up, and the small spaces around the nuts filled with Portland cement. In the same way spaces about the bolt heads in the bottom of the keel are filled with cement.

In order that all water may find its way to the lowest part of the boat, where it can be reached with a small, movable boat pump, limber holes are cut in the lower side of the floors where they cross the keel, and a little Portland cement and tar is used to fill the small angles between keel and garboards and at other points. While the boat is perfectly dry, and before the deck is laid, this mixture should be run all along the keel, in the ends as well as amidships, filling all small spaces and making the top of the keel the lowest point that water can lodge; then it will run freely through the limbers. The steam frames, and in fact the sawn ones as well, are so light that it is inadvisable to weaken them by cutting the usual limbers.

The inside of the boat may be fitted up with seats and lockers, as shown, to suit the convenience of the owner and the proposed use, but as there is hardly any space for bilge water, and when the boat heels it will find its way into the lockers along the bilge, it would be well to fit these with zinc tanks.

For general sailing in smooth waters the well shown is not too large, and a tent may be used over it in cruising. For work in open and rougher waters a smaller well would be better, or a third bulkhead may be placed at the middle of the well, as indicated, and a small house built, either permanently or so as to be removable. About 3ft. of headroom can thus be had, enough to sit up under and to insure always a dry place for bedding and clothes and a snug sleeping place at night.

The edge of the deck is finished with a small oak rail just enough to catch the toes when working on deck and projecting so as to take the worst rubs. For ornamentation a gold stripe in a ⅛in. cove may be run under the planksheer, and the bottom paint, of whatever color, may be carried quite high up the side with a curving line that harmonizes with the sweep of the sheer and the gold stripe, none of them quite parallel, but separated a little more at the middle than at the ends.

The rudder stock may be of oak or locust, with backing of white or yellow pine. The hangings are plain brass straps encircling the rudder post and riveted to the keel, as simple and durable as anything can be. The rudder head may be finished with a plain brass tube and a flat cap, but the seamless drawn cap, with hemispherical head, can be had, though more expensive. The tiller is of oak or of steel rod, as desired.

CANOEING NEWS NOTES.

J. H. Rushton, of Canton, N. Y., is building a minature steam launch, or steam canoe, on the lines of the canoe Vesper, 17×3ft., with 1ft. added aft and more depth; the engine being a ¾ h.p. with 10in. wheel. It has driven a 16×4ft. boat from five to six miles per hour, and a still higher speed is looked for from the "canoe launch." She will carry one or two men.

Steam Yachts and Marine Machinery.
COMPLETE machinery "outfits" for boat builders, made by Marine Iron Works, Chicago. Light draft work a specialty. Catalogue free.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

REVOLVER PRACTICE OF THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

AT 3:15 P. M., Feb. 28, the first round of the preliminary revolver practice of the New York Police Force was finished. At that time Section 3 of the Harbor Squad, from the 36th Precinct, in charge of Acting Sergeant Robert Clark, came up from the ranges in the basement of the 8th Regiment Armory to the room above, where Roundsman Wm. A. Jones has his desk and blotter, and presented their score cards. Roundsman Jones is Sergt. Petty's second in command, and just now has charge of the revolver school.

The FOREST AND STREAM man—who was waiting for the completed record of the 2,470 men of the rank and file of the police who have now for the first time received instruction in handling the firearm which the law ordains they shall carry, and which circumstance may any moment oblige them to use—joined the little knot about the desk and read the scores with interest. Sergt. Clark lead off with 68; Roundsman John Kenmore had 50 to his credit; Patrolman John J. Crowley 52; Maurice O'Connor 55; Archie McCullum 59. The average for the squad was 57. Every man had qualified, and Sergt. Clark, by his score of 68, secured a place for his name on the "Roll of Honor," which carries with it exemption, for the present at least, from further practice. It was fitting that the last shots of the preliminary round should average so well. The reason was not far to seek. These harbor police have abundant opportunity for practice while on duty on the waters about the city shooting at bottles and river pirates and wharf rats of more than one species, and they are reasonably familiar with their weapon.

Their scores stand in notable contrast with those made by men from the first precincts called upon to shoot. The average score of 39 men from the second platoon of the 1st Precinct, for instance, was only 16 out of a possible 75; and of 43 men in the second platoon of the 4th Precinct only 2 qualified, the balance scoring under 45.

In this connection it is worth noting that the scores have steadily improved every week since the 30th of last December, when practice began. The men are beginning to realize that the practice is a matter of considerable importance to their future welfare, and they have begun to practice on their own account. The reward for creditable marksmanship is temporary exemption from practice, and the penalty for bad shooting is additional work at the range at a time when otherwise they would be free.

As the subject of police revolver practice is one of the greatest importance to our American municipalities, and as the articles already printed in FOREST AND STREAM have aroused considerable interest in various quarters and resulted in correspondence with the departments of other cities, it has seemed advisable to go into the actual routine as conducted in the New York school with more detail than heretofore.

We shall, therefore, in the present article endeavor to show how the men are brought to the score and how they are instructed, how the targets are arranged and how the ammunition is prepared, and other details of interest to police departments contemplating the instruction of their forces.

But first a summary of the scores showing what has already been accomplished is worthy of consideration.

The following table gives the scores by platoons of all the precincts with the exception of the 17th (Broadway Squad), 3d and 37th (Steamboat Squad), both of which precincts are on day duty exclusively, and for which no plan of practice has as yet been arranged. The number of men in each platoon or section is given, together with their total and average scores, and the men are graded into five classes, viz.: experts, first, second and third grades, and qualified. To qualify the man must score at least 45 out of a possible 75 on the Creedmoor target, 4in. bull. A score of 55 to 60 puts the marksman in the third grade; 60 to 65, second grade; 65 to 70, first grade, and 70 to 75, expert grade.

SCORES BY PLATOONS.

Precinct.	Platoon.	No. of Men.	Experts.	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Total.	Average.
1st	2d	39	0	0	1	1	3	35	638	16
	1st	40	0	1	0	0	1	38	911	22
2d	2d	31	0	0	0	1	2	28	627	20
	1st	38	0	1	0	0	4	33	872	23
4th	2d	43	0	0	0	0	2	41	1019	24
	1st	39	0	0	0	1	3	35	980	25
5th	2d	42	0	0	0	0	2	40	948	22
	1st	42	0	0	0	2	4	36	1062	25
6th	2d	29	0	0	1	0	0	28	705	24
	1st	21	0	0	0	1	4	16	644	31
7th	2d	22	0	0	0	0	1	21	450	20
	1st	21	0	0	0	1	0	20	609	29
8th	2d	32	0	1	1	0	5	25	1008	31
	1st	28	0	0	1	1	4	22	864	31
9th	2d	36	0	1	2	3	4	26	1339	34
	1st	32	0	0	0	1	6	25	977	31
10th	2d	26	0	1	0	0	3	22	803	33
	1st	27	0	0	1	1	2	23	767	28
11th	2d	28	0	1	2	2	3	20	998	35
	1st	29	0	0	0	1	2	26	839	29
12th	2d	22	0	0	0	1	4	17	701	32
	1st	21	0	0	1	1	2	17	618	29
13th	2d	24	0	0	0	0	3	21	780	33
	1st	30	0	0	0	1	4	25	954	32
14th	2d	33	0	1	0	1	2	29	1130	34
	1st	33	0	0	0	1	3	29	1005	30
15th	2d	38	0	0	1	1	3	33	1227	33
	1st	32	0	0	0	1	4	27	1018	32
16th	2d	36	0	0	2	0	3	31	1060	29
	1st	33	0	0	0	3	3	28	1009	33
18th	2d	38	0	1	0	0	6	31	1177	31
	1st	44	0	1	0	4	3	36	1453	33
19th	2d	51	0	0	0	2	10	39	1636	32
	1st	51	0	0	1	5	5	40	1446	28
20th	2d	45	0	1	1	0	5	38	1367	32
	1st	43	0	0	5	0	9	29	1583	37
21st	2d	36	0	0	0	1	13	22	1353	38
	1st	30	0	1	1	1	8	19	1158	38
22d	2d	40	0	0	2	0	13	25	1584	38
	1st	43	0	0	0	4	4	35	1376	32
23d	2d	49	0	0	2	2	11	34	1645	34
	1st	47	0	0	1	2	7	37	1439	34
23d Sub.	2d	18	0	0	0	0	1	17	561	31
	1st	18	0	0	0	1	2	15	594	29
24th	2d	43	1*	0	2	1	8	31	1379	32
	1st	44	0	1	1	2	7	33	1382	31
25th	2d	46	0	0	1	1	3	41	1871	41
	1st	47	1	0	1	5	6	24	1648	35
26th	2d	39	0	1	2	2	8	23	1436	36
	1st	32	0	0	1	1	9	21	1219	38
27th	2d	50	0	0	1	1	13	35	1746	35
	1st	49	0	0	0	3	9	37	1599	33
28th	2d	43	0	2	2	4	5	30	1701	40
	1st	41	0	1	1	3	4	32	1371	33
29th	2d	48	0	0	2	6	7	33	1739	36
	1st	47	0	2	2	1	15	27	1770	38
30th	2d	47	1	0	1	0	6	35	1255	27
	1st	40	0	0	0	2	4	34	1246	31
31st	2d	19	0	1	1	0	8	9	749	39
	1st	16	0	0	2	1	2	11	616	39
33d	2d	38	0	0	1	1	5	31	1084	33
	1st	40	0	1	1	0	2	40	1185	30
33d	2d	58	1	1	0	5	7	39	1745	38
	1st	55	0	0	0	2	10	43	1724	31
34th	2d	23	0	0	0	0	4	19	711	31
	1st	24	0	1	1	0	3	19	836	34
35th	2d	33	0	0	1	1	3	18	802	36
	1st	32	0	0	0	2	3	17	808	37
36th	Section 1st	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	161	40
	2d	5	0	1	0	0	3	1	243	39
	3d	5	0	1	0	2	2	0	254	37
38th	2d	15	0	1	0	3	3	8	351	39
	1st	14	1	0	4	1	2	6	677	48

*Score 75.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Scores of 65 and over:

1895.		
Dec. 31	Patrolman Frederick Durr, 1st Precinct	65
" 31	Patrolman John Roberts, 2d Precinct	66
1896.		
Jan. 8	Roundsman Herman Lehr, 33d Precinct	65
" 8	Patrolman Michael A. Donovan, 33d Precinct	68
" 9	Sergeant John Townsend, 24th Precinct	75
" 9	Patrolman Gustave Kolle, 24th Precinct	65
" 13	Patrolman James J. Cain, 9th Precinct	65
" 13	Patrolman John Hodge, 8th Precinct	65
" 15	Patrolman Henry J. Eberman, 33d Precinct	71
" 15	Patrolman Thomas Palmer, 33d Precinct	67
" 15	Patrolman George H. Eckhoff, 10th Precinct	69
" 17	Roundsman Patrick Meehan, 30th Precinct	73
" 17	Patrolman E. L. B. Vondiezelski, 11th Precinct	66
" 27	Patrolman Patrick Moran, 14th Precinct	65
" 29	Patrolman John Magner, 18th Precinct	67
" 30	Patrolman Alexander Houry, 18th Precinct	66
" 31	Patrolman William F. Boyle, 20th Precinct	67
Feb. 3	Patrolman John Becker, 21st Precinct	69
" 5	Patrolman John Reilly, 34th Precinct	66
" 5	Patrolman Emerson J. Lake, 31st Precinct	67
" 7	Patrolman Edgar V. Campbell, 23th Precinct	71
" 10	Patrolman Frank D. Converse, 28th Precinct	68
" 10	Patrolman Matthew Bergen, 26th Precinct	65
" 10	Patrolman John I. Wood, 28th Precinct	67
" 11	Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt, 28th Precinct	68
" 14	Patrolman George Lilly, 35th Precinct	65
" 17	Roundsman Milton Woodbridge, 29th Precinct	66
" 17	Patrolman William H. Ward, 29th Precinct	68
" 17	Patrolman Nicholas Illich, 38th Precinct	70
" 21	Patrolman William Dunbar, 2d Precinct	66
" 21	Patrolman Henry Wilcox, 3d Precinct	66
" 24	Sergeant John J. McNally, 4th Precinct	74
" 24	Acting Roundsman H. J. Schryver, 4th Precinct	67
" 24	Sergeant Albert W. McDonald, 5th Precinct	68
" 24	Roundsman Patrick Leonard, 5th Precinct	67
" 25	Patrolman John McMahon, 4th Precinct	70
" 26	Patrolman Louis Graf, 33d Precinct	65
" 27	Sergeant George W. McCloskey, 33d Precinct	66
" 27	Sergeant William S. Reid, 33d Precinct	65
" 27	Patrolman Anderson M. Stebbins, 36th Precinct	66
" 28	Sergeant John W. Cottrell, 24th Precinct	66
" 28	Patrolman Frederick Sragus, 24th Precinct	66
" 28	Patrolman George W. Brown, 24th Precinct	70
" 28	Patrolman De F. Fredenburgh, 24th Precinct	66
" 28	Roundsman Robert W. Clarke, 36th Precinct	66

Orders for Pistol Practice.

To the policeman on duty every other day is known as his "day off." This term, however, does not imply all

that the words would signify to another man. To the policeman it simply means that twelve of the twenty-four hours are free from work of the ordinary kind. As the other twelve hours of the day are devoted to patrol duty, however, and as much of his day off must be given to sleep, he does not have any too much free time. The little he has is especially valuable, and he does not view with favor the orders to report for pistol practice that come on his day off. These off days, however, furnish the only opportunity for practice, as on other days he is on patrol or held in reserve most of the time, so of necessity this time is taken. Fortunately for the man, the practice does not take long, and it only comes around a limited number of times each year, and the more ready he is to meet the conditions and do his best the fewer these times will be.

At the school for revolver practice it has been found feasible to handle two platoons a day. These platoons are of course taken from different precincts, generally one from a large and one from a small precinct, in order to make the total number of men average about the same each day. The first platoon is ordered to report for practice at 12 noon and the other at 2 P. M. The orders are sent from headquarters, and the platoon marches to the armory a little before the appointed time, in charge of a sergeant or roundsman. A list of all the men has been prepared for the record and to show the absentees, if any. This is turned over to the officer in charge of the practice, who receives the platoon in an anteroom arranged for that purpose.

The ranges permit of four men practicing at once, but eight are first sent down, half of them to shoot and the others to look on, and gain what experience they may. As soon as four men have completed their scores they are sent back to the platoon, with their scores filled out on cards that record every shot fired, and four more are sent down to the ranges to take the place of those who looked on at the first round.

Method of Instruction.

When the man enters the range he is at once taken in charge by one of the instructors on duty, of whom there are at present four; patrolmen Arthur E. Benham, Max J. Fischer, Edward A. Pearson, John B. Cameron.

The instructor stands at his pupil's right side, and cautions him if he notices any tendency to carelessness. He is also on the alert to guard against any possible accident, and from his position can control the pistol arm of the shooter if necessary.

He shows his pupil first how to assume an easy position, quartering toward the target and standing firmly upon both feet, and then he instructs him as to grip and pull. The standard weapon is the .38-cal. Smith & Wesson pocket revolver, and the method taught for holding this is novel. The middle knuckle of the middle finger of the shooter's hand is braced firmly against the under side of the trigger guard, while the last two fingers grasp the stock. The thumb is extended forward along the frame, and the barrel is kept as nearly as possible in line with the shooter's arm. In explanation of this grip it is stated that it obviates the bruising of the third finger that results from firing heavy charges in this particular revolver.

The trigger is grasped with the middle joint of the index finger and the man is instructed to pull off by a gradual tightening of the finger. The shooter has a new target for every string of five shots if necessary. Fifteen shots in all are fired. He is at liberty to rest his arm between each shot if necessary, and as yet no time limit has been adopted. Either single or double action revolvers are allowed, but no weapons of the hammerless type are permitted to be used on the range. If a man has not a revolver meeting the regulations, he is obliged to provide himself with one at once.

Sergt. Petty also instructs the men in loading, using dummy cartridges for illustration. The revolver is broken and grasped firmly in the left hand, the barrel pointing downward. The cartridges are then inserted and the revolver closed, but during the entire operation the barrel is kept pointed where no harm could result from accidental discharge. The men are also shown how to extract a shell that by any chance has slipped in behind the extractor, and various other points about the arm are explained, the object being to familiarize them thoroughly with their weapon.

Targets and Range.

The target used at present is the 100yds. Creedmoor rifle target, with a 4in. bullseye. The range is 10yds. The conditions, it will be seen, are very liberal. A score of 45 qualifies, which means that the man is only required to get the average of his 15 shots inside a ring 23in. in diameter. The fact that so many of the police fail in what would appear to be a ridiculously easy test proves beyond contention the vital necessity of practice.

Each instructor with his pupil has nearly 5ft. of lateral space, so that there is little danger of interference. To still further guard against anything of this nature the space is divided by slight temporary partitions. A guard rail separates the men from the range itself, and as it is not necessary to pass in front of this to change the targets the element of danger is reduced to a minimum.

The manipulation of the targets is very ingeniously arranged. The targets—numbering 150 to each range—are stenciled on rolls of stout paper, and by an arrangement of wooden ratchet wheels are wound off one roller and on to another whenever a new target is desired. They are supported on easel-shaped wooden frames about 7ft. high, which are protected by detachable pieces of ¼in. boiler iron. The surface of the target exposed measures 2ft. 6in. square.

After the shooting is over the ratchets are disconnected and the targets wound back and all bullet holes covered with pasters. The original targets made when the ranges were first opened are still in use. There are 600 of them, including the four ranges, but as they have averaged 70 shots or so apiece, they will soon have to be renewed. Of course from time to time badly torn targets have been cut out and removed.

The ranges are laid out in two tunnels, 9½ft. wide and 11ft. high. These tunnels are sheathed with brick laid in cement and floored with asphalt. The rear end of the range is protected by ¼in. boiler iron, tilted at an angle that deflects the bullets upward, where they are caught by a similar shield tilted down and thrown back. Only a very small percentage of the lead fired upon this range is lost, and bullets now being made cost the department less than 8 cents per thousand.

Preparing the Ammunition.

The officers in charge of the instruction load all the ammunition used at the range. To date they have loaded about 50,000 rounds. The ammunition is perfect in every respect, and is turned out at a speed that is almost incredible to men familiar with the limitations of hand loading.

As the scheme of loading is in a large measure original with Sergt. Petty and his assistants, it is worth description.

Bullets.

The lead for bullets, which at present consists in large part of the sweep-up of the range, is put in a melting pot capable of holding 250lbs. This is heated by a gas stove which is a part of the apparatus, and by which the amount of heat can be gauged so as to keep the lead at the proper point of flux. Two bullet molds are used. One made by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company turns out ten bullets at once, and the other, an Ideal, seven. When the lead and molds are working right the bullets are turned out very rapidly. One man handles each mold.

Cleaning Shells.

Ten thousand shells are cleaned at once.

They are first put into a tumbling barrel measuring 3ft. long by 2ft. in diameter. This is covered with wire netting and looks like an immense peanut roaster. It is turned with a crank, and a stream of water from a faucet above runs through till most of the powder residue is washed away. Then a stopper is put in the escape pipe of a kind of sink in which the barrel turns and water run in till the shells inside the tumbling barrel are covered. Pearline is mixed with the water to cut out the grease, and a gas stove beneath the sink is lighted. As the water becomes heated the barrel is turned and soon churns up a beautiful foam. The shells come out nicely cleaned and are spread on a drying frame made of zinc, 6ft. long and 2ft. wide, under which are arranged three sets of gas jets. As the shells become heated by the action of the fire they are stirred about with wooden paddles. The operation suggests popping corn. They must be kept moving at a lively rate, as there is always danger of annealing if the shells get too hot.

Sizing and Lubricating.

The bullets are sized and lubricated in one operation, and by a home-made machine that bears the stamp of Yankee ingenuity.

An old .32cal. loading barrel was taken and the sizing die bored out to .38cal. This machine works by a lever, and is firmly attached to a bench. Near by is a lubricating pump, worked also by a lever. A plunger with a leather washer on the end exerts pressure on the lubricant contained in a seamless brass tube 1¼in. in diameter and 8in. high. At the lower end of this reservoir is a small tube which conveys the lubricant from the piston to the sizing die, which is perforated on both sides at points opposite the canelure of a bullet inserted upside down with the heel just flush with the top of the die. The tube is connected with one of these orifices and the other is left open. When pressure is exerted on the lever controlling the plunger, lubricant is forced through the small tube and follows the canelure of the bullet till it reaches the escape orifice on the opposite side of the die. The bullet is then forced through the die and is ready for use. The lubricant is a mixture of 10lbs. beef tallow and 15lbs. mutton tallow and enough beeswax added to give it the required stiffness.

Loading.

About 600 shells per hour can be recapped by one man. The primed shells, 150 at a time, are placed in a steel loading block similar to a shotgun block. While one man fills one of the plates with bullets pushed in point first from the under side, another adjusts the charger plate above the shells and in a few seconds the powder charge for each cartridge has been accurately determined and the shells loaded. The plate containing the bullets is then placed above the loaded shells and each bullet is rammed home separately with mallet and plug.

Two men with the aid of this loading block turn out 1,500 cartridges per hour.

As all the ammunition used is loaded by the officers in charge of the range before and after the hours of practice, there is absolutely no expense for labor. All supplies are bought in quantities and at wholesale rates, and aside from powder and primers the expense is trifling.

As a general thing good things come high, but the management of the police revolver practice is an exception.

Results.

FOREST AND STREAM has placed on record the scores made in the preliminary round of the revolver practice. At future dates we hope to give detailed scores showing the improvement in marksmanship made by the department. Already the second round has begun, and before the last shots of the first were fired we were in possession of facts indicating that a marked benefit has resulted from the preliminary instruction.

As noted in the table above, the second platoon from the 1st Precinct, consisting of 89 men, in the preliminary round only scored a total of 638 points, or an average of 16 for each man. The first platoon from the same precinct, numbering 40 men, scored 911, or 23 per man. In the second round, however, these same platoons have scored respectively 1,496 points (average 38) and 1,429 points (average 37), an improvement for the precinct of practically 100 per cent.

The 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 32d Precincts all similarly show great improvement in their scores, though the percentage of gain is not so marked as in the case of the 1st Precinct, owing no doubt to the fact before mentioned, that the men in these precincts had been practicing in private in anticipation of the first round, and that their scores then made were better than they would have been otherwise. Of course it makes no difference to the department how the results are achieved. Good scores resulting from individual practice are, if anything, more desirable than those made as a result of coaching.

One thing is certain, and that is that the Board of Police Commissioners are in earnest in the matter of teaching their force the intelligent use of their revolvers along the lines proposed by FOREST AND STREAM, and the men are coming to realize the fact more and more each day. The results obtained show, in the first place, that the plan as adopted is perfectly feasible in all its branches, and in the second, that it is having the desired effect in improving the marksmanship of the force. There is of course abundant room for improvement in both plan and marksmanship, but that will come later. In the meantime New York may congratulate herself that she is at last in a fair way of having a police force that will understand not only the possibilities of their firearm, but also its limitations, and that will know when not to shoot as well as when to aim to kill.

Mr. Silas Burton, representing the Bridgeport Police Department, called on FOREST AND STREAM last week to discuss the matter of revolver practice.

The Bridgeport police have followed the New York Commissioners in deciding to instruct their force in the use of its firearm, and the local press has given the movement its hearty support. Other progressive cities are taking up the matter, and it is safe to assume that in the near future revolver practice will be a recognized part of police drill.

J. B. BURNHAM.

A New Revolver Club.

A NUMBER of gentlemen interested in revolver shooting met at 12 St. Mark's Place last week and organized a pistol and revolver club to be known as the Gotham Revolver Club.

Mr. J. B. Burnham was elected president pro tem., and Edward Maynard secretary pro tem.; Sergeant W. E. Petty, the amateur revolver champion, was elected shooting master. Messrs. Maynard, Waters and Burnham were appointed a committee to draw up the constitution and by-laws.

Since the disbanding of the New York Pistol and Revolver Club a few years since, this city has had no representative organization of revolver shooters, and no gallery open to the public since Conlin's Thirty-first street place was closed. Though the object of the new club is primarily to secure a range where amateurs may practice, it will include in its membership veteran material from which a team of cracks may be selected worthy of testing the mettle of any similar organization in the United States.

There will be a meeting of the club at 8:30 P. M., Thursday, March 12, at the range, 12 St. Mark's Place, to transact business of importance, and a general invitation is extended to all who are interested in revolver shooting. St. Mark's Place is nearly opposite Cooper Union, and the range is easily reached by the Third avenue L, Ninth street station.

Cincinnati Rifle Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—Payne and Hasenzahl shot the last match of the series of three arranged between them. Hasenzahl won to-day's match by 10 points, scoring 626 to Payne's 616. In the club scores, Gindele distinguished himself by making two clean scores, 87 and 91 respectively. Scores to-day were as follows:

Gindele	8	10	9	8	9	10	9	10	8	10	—91
	9	8	10	7	10	9	10	9	9	8	—89
	9	10	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	—87
	8	9	10	9	10	10	7	9	6	7	—85
Louis	10	9	9	7	8	7	9	8	9	10	—86
	9	7	8	10	8	10	6	8	10	10	—86
	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	10	5	6	—76
	6	7	8	7	8	6	10	7	7	9	—75
Wellinger	6	7	8	7	8	10	8	9	9	8	—80
	9	7	10	10	8	7	8	9	9	8	—85
	7	8	8	7	6	9	9	9	9	8	—80
	6	8	9	9	8	5	7	7	8	10	—77
Weinheimer	9	9	9	8	10	10	5	8	8	6	—82
	9	9	10	5	6	5	10	7	7	9	—77
	8	6	6	8	10	9	8	9	6	6	—74
	10	10	8	5	9	6	9	6	7	6	—71
Payne	8	7	10	8	10	7	9	8	8	7	—82
	9	8	9	8	10	6	6	6	7	10	—79
	6	8	9	8	9	8	8	5	10	7	—78
	6	9	10	10	5	7	8	7	7	9	—78
Trounstein	8	5	4	4	10	4	7	6	9	7	—64
	5	5	10	5	8	5	6	5	7	10	—63
	7	9	4	5	4	6	7	9	7	8	—61
	6	5	8	6	7	8	6	4	9	6	—60
Hasenzahl	10	7	9	10	9	6	9	9	8	9	—86
	8	8	10	8	7	9	7	9	8	9	—83
	8	6	7	7	9	10	8	9	8	6	—78
	9	8	7	7	8	7	7	9	6	9	—77
Randall	6	8	6	8	7	8	8	7	10	8	—76
	8	9	8	7	9	7	6	9	5	6	—74
	8	9	7	4	6	4	7	9	9	9	—72
	8	7	6	7	8	5	5	9	9	6	—70
See	6	6	10	7	9	10	8	10	9	9	—84
	4	7	8	8	10	9	9	7	6	10	—78
	9	7	6	9	9	6	6	9	8	8	—77
	8	9	6	8	9	8	8	5	7	7	—75
Hake	8	6	5	6	5	9	8	10	9	7	—73
	10	6	8	4	9	6	6	6	7	9	—71
	7	7	9	4	10	4	5	8	5	5	—64
	10	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	4	9	—63
Drube	8	6	9	6	6	10	9	9	8	8	—79
	7	8	8	7	6	9	8	9	7	7	—76
	8	8	6	7	8	6	5	7	6	9	—70
	9	5	6	8	9	9	5	7	6	5	—69

Meeting of the National Bund.

THE executive board of the National Bund issued a call for a meeting of delegates on Feb. 26 for the purpose of receiving the report of the board on the great festival at Glendale Park in 1895 and also for the purpose of choosing the place where the next festival should be held. The National Bund is an organization composed of 55 rifle clubs and schuetzen corps located in every portion of the United States. The attendance at the meeting on Feb. 26 was very good, about 40 out of the 55 clubs being represented by delegates.

The financial report of the executive board was passed, but the list of prize winners on the Point target was found to be in error; the report was therefore referred back to the committee to have the mistake rectified.

New York was unanimously chosen as the location for the next festival. It is uncertain, however, whether the shoot will take place in New York State or in New Jersey, as Hudson county, N. J., a stronghold of the Jersey riflemen, will be a candidate for the big shoot.

The officers elected were: President, Wm. V. Weber (re-elected); First Vice-President, Henry Offerman, N. Y. Schuetzen corps; Second Vice-President, Ignatz Martin, Elite Schuetzen corps, Brooklyn N. Y.; Third Vice-President, H. Hildebrandt, Brooklyn, E. D., corps; Fourth Vice-President, Gus. Ringler, Lutzow company; Secretary, Fred. Baumann, N. Y. C. corps; Corresponding Secretary, C. F. Roedel; Financial Secretary, H. J. Behrens, Independent Schuetzen corps, N. Y.; Treasurer, Geo. H. Wehrenberg (re-elected); Shooting Masters, Barney Walther, Geb. Krauss and Gus. Nowak. The executive committee is composed as follows: Fred Cooks, Robert Henke, Fred Exmeyer, Otto Uehlein and Geo. A. Fredericks. The honorary delegates are: Zeller, Lorenz and Wm. Hayes.

Carleton Rifle Association.

CARLETON, Mich., March 3.—The Carleton Rifle Association held its regular bi-monthly shoot this afternoon, some good scores being made by the members present.

Conditions, 200yds. range, standard American target, 8in. bull:

J Orion	9	11	11	9	7	10	8	10	12	9—96
	9	9	9	9	7	12	9	7	11	7—89
	8	4	9	9	11	8	9	9	8	8—90
J Cole	8	9	9	11	8	9	8	9	9	10—90
	9	10	8	8	8	9	8	11	8	9—87
	9	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	9	8—84
L Richards	10	10	10	11	8	8	8	8	6	8—87
Ray Kent	9	4	8	8	9	7	7	7	12	5—76
T E Allen	6	10	7	9	7	7	7	7	8	6—74
Off-hand:										
Ray Kent	5	10	5	2	6	6	2	10	5	6—57
J H Cole	6	4	2	5	4	2	5	4	6	4—42
J Orion	2	4	3	5	5	3	4	2	5	5—37

The next meeting will be held on March 17, when the annual election of officers will take place. The conditions for prize shooting will also be arranged, and it is stated that all shooters will have an equal chance for the prizes, as a handicap will be introduced.

Walnut Hill Scores.

WALNUT HILL, Mass., March 7.—The weather at the range to-day was stormy, and as a result the attendance was small. Mr. Keough won the silver membership badge with 10 scores of 70 or better. Mr. J. B. Paine did some good work with the military revolver. The scores of to-day were:

Two hundred yards, standard American target:

Silver membership badge, won on 10 scores of 70 or better with a military rifle:

J H Keough.....81 70 83 81 73 72 74 70 74 77

All comers' off-hand match: C A. Coombs 85, S. T. Parks 78, S. D. Martin 76, M. S. Day 74, A. W. Hill 68.

Off-hand medal match: C. A. Coombs 79, 73; A. W. Hill 74; G. S. Browne 73.

Military medal match: J. H. Keough 77, 77; M. T. Day 74; G. S. Browne 72, S. D. Martin 67.

Military revolver medal match, 50yds., 6 shots per minute:

J B Paine..... 555555 555455 545555 555554 545555

Pistol, all comers' match, 50yds.: J. H. Keough 90 and 87, A. W. Hill 84.

Trap-Shooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send in notice like the following:

FIXTURES.

March 17.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—100-target handicap race, $5 entrance, birds extra; handicap commences at 11 A. M. sharp.

March 17-18.—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Tournament of the Morristown Gun and Athletic Club, at the driving park; live birds.

March 18-21.—RAYCHESTER, N. Y.—Tournament of the Cobweb Gun Club of New York city; first two days, targets; last two days, live birds. F. A. Kerker, Sec'y.

March 24-26.—NEW YORK.—Interstate Association's Fourth Annual Grand American Handicap, at live birds at Elkwood Park; $1,000 guaranteed in the main event, all surplus added.

March 31-April 2.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—Target tournament under the management of Neaf Apgar and C. C. Hebbard.

April 6.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All-day shoot of the Forest Gun Club; grounds at Twenty-seventh street and Lehigh avenue. Wm. Morison, Sec'y.

April 14-16.—CHARLESTON, S. C.—Tournament of the Interstate Association, under the auspices of the Palmetto Gun Club.

April 14-17.—ATCHISON, Kansas.—Thirteenth annual open to all, and second annual manufacturer's amateur tournament; $1400 added money and manufacturers' prizes. Lou Erhardt, Sec'y.

April 15-17.—PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Annual spring tournament of the Peekskill Gun Club; first two days, targets; third day, live birds. O. J. Loder, Sec'y.

April 20-24.—HOUSTON, Texas.—Twentieth annual tournament of the Texas State Sportsmen's and Game Protective Association. J. Emmett Haney, Manager.

April 21-24.—OMAHA, Neb.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's annual tournament; $1,000 added to the purses. Frank S. Parmalee, Sec'y.

April 22-24.—WELLINGTON, Mass.—Tournament of the Boston Shooting Association; targets. O. R. Dickey, Manager.

April 28-30.—JOPLIN, Mo.—Annual Owl Shoot of Kansas and tournament of the Missouri Trap-Shooters' Association; also open-to-all programme; $1,275 added to the purses. W. G. Sergeant, Sec'y.

April 29-30.—BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Interstate Association's tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham Rod and Gun Club.

April 30-May 2.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Annual spring tournament of the West Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association; targets and live birds; added money announced later.

May 5-6.—BEDFORD, Ind.—Annual tournament of the Bedford Rod and Gun Club. R. R. Braxton, Sec'y.

May 5-6.—ALGONA, Ia.—Annual tournament of the Algona Gun Club.

May 5-8.—NEW YORK.—Tournament of the American E. C. Powder Company; $2,000 added money.

May 12-15.—MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Tournament of the Memphis Gun Club. $2,000 added money.

May 19-22.—CINCINNATI, O.—Tournament of the Hazard Powder Co. R. S. Waddell, Agent.

May 19-23.—KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Nineteenth annual convention and tournament of the Missouri State Fish and Game Protective Association. J. H. Durkee, Sec'y.

May 22-24.—MISSOULA, Mont.—Annual tournament of the Montana State Sportsmen's Association, under the auspices of the Missoula Rod and Gun Club. Will Cave, Sec'y.

May 26-28.—FRANKFORT, Kan.—Annual tournament of the Kansas State Sportsmen's Association.

May 26-28.—INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Tournament of the Limited Gun Club; nobody barred; targets. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.

May 26-28.—BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Annual spring tournament of the Binghamton Gun Club; first two days, tarrets; third day, live birds.

May 30.—CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—Tournament of the Canajoharie Rod and Gun Club; targets. Chas. Weeks, Sec'y.

May 30-June 1.—MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eleventh annual tournament of the South Side Gun Club.

June 2-6.—CHICAGO, Ill.—Twenty-second annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association. H. B. Meyers, Sec'y.

June 3-4.—NATCHEZ, Miss.—Interstate Association's tournament, under the auspices of the Gallard Sporting Club.

June 8-13.—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Thirty-eighth annual tournament of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, under the auspices of the Audubon Gun Club. E. W. Smith, Sec'y.

June 9-11.—DAVENPORT, Ia.—Annual tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association. R. B. Cook, Sec'y.

June 9-11.—DAYTON, O.—Annual tournament of the Ohio Trap Shooters' League. Ed. Taylor, Sec'y.

June 10-11.—FARGO, N. D.—Second annual tournament of the North Dakota State Sportsmen's Association; targets; $500 added money. W. W. Smith, Sec'y.

June 16-18.—URBANA, Ill.—Third annual tournament of the Crystal Lake Gun Club. Frank L. Bills, Sec'y.

June 17-19.—CLEVELAND, O.—Third annual tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge and Target Company. Targets thrown free; $770 in cash also added to the purses.

June 23-26.—PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournament of the Pittsburg Gun Club; targets; $500 added money.

June 30-July 2.—WOPSONONOCK, Pa.—Fourth annual tournament of the Altoona Rod and Gun Club; targets. W. S. Bookwalter, Sec'y.

July 22-23.—PORTLAND, Me.—Interstate Association's tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club.

July 30, 31.—GOSHEN, Ind.—Midsummer tournament of the Goshen Gun Club.

Aug. 4-6.—CHICAGO, Ill.—Tournament of the Du Pont Smokeless Powder Company. E. S. Rice, Mgr.

Aug. 26-27.—BURLINGTON, Vt.—Tournament of the Interstate Association, under the auspices of the Lake Side Rod and Gun Club.

Oct. 7-9.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Annual fall tournament of the West Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association; targets and live birds; added money announced later.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Club secretaries are invited to send their scores for publication in these columns, also any news notes they may care to have printed. Ties in all events are considered as divided unless otherwise reported. Mail all such matter to Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 318 Broadway, New York.

The Huntingdon, Pa., Gun Club has started on another year of its existence. We have received the following report of its proceedings at its annual meeting, held on March 6: "The annual meeting of the Huntingdon Gun Club was held at the Leister House on Friday evening last, at which the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting in the election of the following: President, J. A. Fleming; Vice-President, John McCahan; Secretary, Dr. G. G. Harmon; Treasurer, W. K. Crites; Field Captain, Elmer W. Stewart; Corresponding Secretary, F. E. Mobus; Board of Managers, W. A. Deforrest, Gilbert Greenberg and L. R. Leister. Among the honorary members present were Sheriff Thomas M. Oaks, a bundle of humor on occasions of this kind; Martin Grube, an exponent of rifle shooting and a disbeliever in splash guns, and Henry Leister, once an active member, but now retired. The affair on the whole was quite a success. The schedule of events for the coming season, among which will be several live-bird events, will be announced at the next regular meeting.

Tuesday, March 17, is the date set by the Elizabeth, N. J., Gun Club for another of the 100-target handicap races that have become so popular lately. The entrance fee is $5, targets extra, and the event commences at 11 A. M. sharp, no entries being accepted after the 25th round has been completed. All who enter the race will be entitled to a free ticket entitling the holder to view the Sportsmen's Exposition on the evening of the same day, March 17. Nate Astfalk wishes it to be stated that he will personally superintend the catering department as usual, while Robert E. Chetwood, William Parker and Billy Hobart will see to it that everybody gets all the shooting they want.

The April tournament circuit in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska is decidedly on the boom. It's not now a plain "$1,000 added" to the purses at each shoot. At Joplin $1,275 in cash will be added to the purses, while the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. will make a rate of a single fare from all points on its line to Joplin on account of this tournament. This tournament takes place on April 28-30. At Atchison, Kan., Lou Erhardt's shoot, April 14-17, the amount distributed in cash and prizes amounts to $1,400, the cash alone footing up to $980, while four guns, aggregating in value the sum of $490, will be given as merchandise prizes. Frank Parmalee writes from Omaha that the Nebraska State shoot, that fits in between the two above mentioned shoots, is going to be a corker. It's a great year for trap-shooting anyhow.

Ed Rike was in the city the other day; in fact he's located here for some little time. Mr. Rike looks as healthy as ever, and says that the Ohio "Big Four"—Heikes, Rike, Raymond and Macdonald—will be on hand and do something toward making records at the E. C. tournament next May. In speaking about the Grand American Handicap, Mr. Rike thought he would like to enter if he could get about the 24yds. mark; he suggested that, considering how few pigeons he had shot at, that would be a nice mark for him. We agreed with him, wondering whether there was a single self-respecting pigeon that would dare to fly, with Ed Rike looking at it from the 24yds. mark. It would be Davy Crockett and the coon over again.

M. JOURNU,
Winner of the Grand Prix, 1896.

A new gun club has been organized at Newcastle, Pa., under the title of the Newcastle Gun Club. This club, together with the clubs of Meadville and Greenville, Pa., and Warren and Youngstown, O., form a Trap-Shooters' League much on the same principles as the New Jersey organization of that name that has done so much to benefit trap-shooting in New Jersey. Efforts will be made to induce the Butler (Pa.) Gun Club to join the league. The officers of the league are: President, Jared Rein; Vice-President, D. A. Moore; Secretary, D. F. Marian; Treasurer, G. L. Pearson. The Board of Directors are composed of W. L. Johnston, R. W. Cunningham and G. H. Mathews; Team Captain, Wm. Alexander.

GRAND PRIX TROPHY—SILVER SET.
Won by M. Journu.

Phil. Daly, Jr., of Elkwood Park and of Long Branch, N. J., has been doing some good shooting down South according to the telegraphic dispatches from Hot Springs, Ark. A message dated March 5 says that he shot a match that day with John Sumpter, Jr., of Hot Springs, the conditions being 150 live birds per man, $500 a side. The match was shot in rain, Daly winning by the great score of 143 to 128. Daly's average was 94.6 per cent. He killed his last 78 straight.

The many friends of John S. Hoey will be very sorry to learn that his recovery from his late serious attack of the grip has been retarded by another setback, and that there is no immediate prospect of Mr. Hoey being able to either witness or take part in a shoot. Mr. Hoey is improving, but very slowly, according to latest accounts from Long Branch; still, it is cause for satisfaction to learn that he is once more on the way to good health.

J. L. Brewer has gotten into trouble and is now in the clutches of the law owing to his transgressing the laws of the State of New Jersey. The laws of that State don't allow any monkeying with goods upon which a chattel mortgage has been placed, but the McPherson Furniture Company, of Bridgeton, N. J., claim that Brewer bought several hundred dollars' worth of furniture upon which they had a chattel mortgage, and then sold the furniture without satisfying that mortgage.

The Binghamton, N. Y., boys are going to run their programme to suit the shooters, and will divide the purse on the Rose system. The Binghamton Gun Club is about as live an organization as there is in the State, while they can muster a pretty hot squad when it comes to shooting. Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Buffalo, etc., will be surely represented at Binghamton, May 26-28.

Shooters must not forget that they can have a lot of fun in this vicinity during the Sportsmen's Exposition week. On March 17 there is the 100-target handicap race at Elizabeth; March 18-21 are the dates for the Cobweb Gun Club's target and live-bird tournament at Baychester, N. Y., about 20 minutes' run from 129th street station on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. The Cobweb Gun Club will make things very pleasant for their guests.

Our claim that a shell bursting in any manner in a repeating shotgun, thus preventing an ejectment of the shell and spoiling all chance of a second shot at a live bird or at a target, is a balk, has met with a very general indorsement, and by men too who never shoot the guns. The question is simply one of equity, and we think that Blue Rock's letter, which we give this week, is another facer for those who argue contra.

The near approach of the Grand American Handicap of 1896 is evidenced by the arrival of Manager Shaner in New York. During the next two weeks Mr. Shaner will become well acquainted with all the points of interest along the line of the New York and Long Branch R. R., the preparations for the handicap at Elkwood Park necessitating his constant attention, and consequently frequent trips to Branchport.

At the annual meeting of the Calumet Heights Gun Club, Chicago, Ill., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. W. Harlan, President; G. C. Lanphere, Vice-President; A. P. Harper, Secretary; Committee on Shoots—G. E. Marshall, A. C. Paterson and W. Metcalf. The opening shoot of the season will be held Decoration Day.

The Delavan Gun Club, of Delavan, Wis., is another new organization that has been brought to our notice. The following is a list of its officers for 1896: President, A. R. Barker; Vice-President, H. S. Bowers; Secretary-Treasurer, M. D. McGill; Captain, F. S. Burrows.

Rolla Heikes is in the city and expects to stay North until after the Grand American Handicap week. "The Bald Eagle of the Ohio Valley" says he is well, and he looks it. His next visit to New York will be the first week in May, when he will be here to try and capture the target championship at the E. C. tournament.

Clarence Dolan, the Philadelphia shooter, has been doing his part to uphold the honor of the United States at the Monte Carlo traps. In addition to other victories, he celebrated Washington's Birthday by finishing second in a field of 49 for the Prix des Clematite's Handicap, killing 11 out of a possible 12 birds, standing at 27 meters.

We have received a copy of the programme for the Interstate Association's tournament at Charleston, S. C., April 14-16. The Palmetto Gun Club, under whose auspices the tournament will be held, will add $400 to the purse.

In the Murphy-Work match at the Westminster Kennel Club's grounds, Babylon, L. I., March 3, the contestants used the following guns and powder: Murphy, Francotte gun, 45grs. E. C. powder and No. 7½ shot; Work, Purdey hammer gun, 50grs. E. C. powder and No. 7 shot.

The Cobweb Gun Club's tournament, March 18-21; Cobweb Handicap, March 21, 15 live birds, $15, birds extra, $250 guaranteed, all surplus added. Entries, accompanied by a $5 forfeit, should be made to F. A. Kerker, secretary of the club, 2212 Third avenue, New York city.

Mr. W. K. Everingham, secretary of the Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association, informs us that the annual State shoot announced for May 20-24 will be held on May 19-23, the 24th of May being a Sunday.

Airy Lou Hardt's programme for his shoot on April 14-17 will be ready for distribution on March 15. Erhardt says of his shoot that "it will break all records of an amateur shoot, and probably bust that of an open shoot."

B. A. Bartlett has accepted an engagement with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and will be one of the company's representatives at the tournaments of 1896.

MARCH 10. EDWARD RANKS.

Binghamton Gun Club.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 29.—The weather has been so cold that the boys have not done much shooting as yet. A few of them got together to-day and did a little practice work, the scores below being the result of the afternoon's shooting:

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Waldron	1110111011111111001110101—19		0111110011111111010111101—19
Hobbie	1010111010111111011101110—18		1110111101111011011101100—18
Kendall	1010111110011101011110010—16		0101111011111001111001111—17
Brown	1101100100101010111000100—13		1111011011101111001101111—19
Winans	0000011100101001101110111—13		.....
Hall	0000010110101010111001110—13		.....
Vance	.....		1111101111101100111101110—19
Chaffee	.....		0010101111101111011100110—16
No. 3.		No. 4.	
Waldron	1101010100110101110111101—17		.....
Hobbie	0011011110111111011111011—18		0111111110111110111111000—18
Kendall	0101111101111111011111100—18		.....
Brown	1011110011111111010111101—19		1011110111101011111111001—19
Vance	1011111101111011111100111—20		.....
Chaffee	1101110011110110011011110—17		.....

No. 5 was a 100-target race between Kendall and Brown; it was a close affair, Brown winning by only 3 breaks with a score of 92 to 89. The score for each 25 was as follows:

Brown.....23 23 24 22—92 Kendall.....22 23 23 21—89

H. W. B.

Paducah Gun Club.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 28.—The Paducah Gun Club met in its club room on Tuesday night, Feb. 11, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The officers were elected as follows: Fred Hoyer (reelected), President; J. C. Piper, Vice-President; J. M. Lang, Secretary; A. E. Asspacher, Treasurer; G. H. Robertson, Captain; T. J. Moore, Vice-Captain; Haskel Hughes, Referee.

The first matter they brought up was the change of our grounds. At a meeting held a week later it was decided to move from Le Belle Park to the Riverside Park, a beautiful site on the Ohio River, near the Union Depot. The change was accepted and the move made. The club held a practice shoot to-day to test the traps and grounds. We are much pleased, and are satisfied that much larger scores can be made on account of having the beautiful Ohio River, about one mile wide at this point, for our background. Below are the results of the shoot mentioned. We shoot every Monday and Friday. All brother sportsmen are welcome.

		Ties.
Erhardt	1111101111111111111111111—24	1111111101111111—14
Craft	1111111001111110111111111—22	1100111111111011—13
Steger	1110011111111001111011111—20	1111011111001111—13
Lang	1111111111001110111111111—22	.....
Piper	1111111111111111111100111—23—111	1111110011111100—11—40
Hinkle	1111111111111111111111111—25	1111111111111110—14
Ingram	1110101110111111111101111—21	1100011111111110—11
Taylor	1111111110111100111001111—20	1101111100011111—13
Raleigh	1111111111111111111111111—25	1111111111101110—13
Holly	1111101111111001111011110—20—111	.....—50

T. J. MOORE.

Potato Shoots.

WATKINS, N. Y., March 2.—We have no gun clubs in our vicinity, but there are a good many firearms owned here and lots of powder burned, both in shotguns and rifles. With a desire to let what little small game there is still left with us have some sort of a chance to increase, we have turned our attention mostly to target work.

In lieu of something better we have organized what we call "potato shoots." Our method is very simple: On the day appointed each man makes his appearance on the grounds with a goodly supply of medium-sized potatoes and plenty of ammunition. The usual officers are then appointed and also a man to act as trap, that is, to throw the target; with a good strong arm they are thrown quite a distance, I assure you. Very few have to be brought in for the referee to inspect, as when struck small pieces of skin and bits of potato are usually seen to fly off the target.

Our last shoot was a great success, and we intend to have another this week. Would like to say in conclusion that perhaps this might be a good way out of our vexed potato question, besides preserving no little small game.

S. S. NORRIS.

The Winner of the Grand Prix.

THROUGH the courtesy of Lieut. Peter Gibson, of Cincinnati, O., we are able this week to give a cut of M. Journu, winner of the Grand Prix at Monte Carlo, Feb. 5-6 of this year. M. Journu, who is a Frenchman, probably ranks as high as any pigeon-shooter in Europe, if not in the world. His form is consistent and he is a dangerous man at any time, no matter what his handicap may be. On Feb. 22 he won the Prix des Clematites with 7 straight, being the only scratch man—31 meters—and beating out forty-eight other shooters. The silver set, which was presented to the winner of the Grand Prix this year in lieu of the usual cup, is shown in the accompanying cut.

The photographs, from which the cuts were made, were presented to Lieut. Gibson by M. A. Blondin, secretary, Tir aux Pigeons, Monte Carlo; they are the work of Numa Blanc Fils, of Monte Carlo and Cannes.

Lynchburg Gun Club.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3.—The regular weekly shoot of the gun club, held this afternoon, was poorly attended, only 3 shooters putting in an appearance. The following scores were made:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Dornin	20	21	21	23	21	20	Moorman	21	21	18	20	
Scott	17	18	19	19	14	16				F. M. D		

Repeating Shotguns and Balks.

In our issue of March 7 the question of balks in repeating shotguns was very fully discussed. A case for a referee to decide was stated, and we were also asked to give our opinion on the point. The point raised was this: "A shooter enters in a live-bird event and uses a repeating shotgun; he fires his first cartridge, but is prevented from firing his second cartridge by the brass head of the first cartridge breaking away from the paper, lodging in the mechanism, and thus causing a non-ejectment of the paper case. The bird escapes over the boundary. What should the referee decide in such a case?"

Our opinion, as stated in that issue, was that the shooter was balked by the accident to the paper case, just as much as if there had been a misfire with the second cartridge in a double gun, and that he was therefore entitled to another bird under the conditions governing such a misfire. We quoted a letter from Mr. John S. Hoey, whose opinion was favorable to our view of the case. We also gave a letter from Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, who took precisely the opposite view to that held by Mr. Hoey. We did our best to answer Mr. Shaner's arguments in as full a manner as the importance of the question involved warranted.

That the discussion attracted some attention on the part of the trap-shooting world is shown by the receipt of the following letters. The first is signed Blue Rock, a *nomme de plume* that is sufficiently well known to be but a slight disguise; the second is from Mr. Will. H. Cruttenden, the "Crutty" of the New York State shoots.

Blue Rock says: "With reference to the question of repeating shotguns and balks raised in FOREST AND STREAM of this week, I have before me (1) the latest copy of Hurlingham rules; (2) Carteret Club rules; (3) A. S. A. rules, revised 1893; (4) Interstate Association rules. I have several others, but these are, I think, sufficiently representative to go upon. In every one of them, although there is nothing which applies directly to the case in point, the intention of the framers of these rules is so clearly seen to be that a shooter is not to be penalised for a fault in his gun or ammunition, which he has had no opportunity of remedying, that I cannot understand how any other view of the case can be taken.

"The Hurlingham rule, No. 12, reads: 'If the shooter * * * does not shoot at the bird, or his gun is not properly loaded, or does not go off, *owing to his own negligence*, that bird is to be scored lost.' Why are those words which I have underlined put in if it is not to guard a shooter from an accident to his gun or ammunition which he could not prevent? In these rules (Hurlingham rules) nothing else applies except perhaps Nos. 4 and 5 on misfires

"The Carteret rules, rule No. 5, read: 'A misfire is no shot, provided the referee decides the shooter *not responsible for any defect in the ammunition or gun*.' What can be plainer?

"American Shooting Association rules: In these rules there is nothing on live-bird shooting that applies except indirectly. Rule 18 reads: 'If a gun is not cocked, or the *safety* not properly adjusted, and the bird escape, it shall be scored a lost bird.' Here are mentioned two things which would be the fault of the shooter, and for which therefore he should suffer. But Rule 19 on target shooting says: 'The shooter shall be allowed another target for the following reasons: * * (5) For any defect in the gun or lead causing a misfire.' That is plain enough, and if it is the rule for targets, why not for live birds?

"Lastly, the Interstate Association rules, Rule 16, say: 'If the shooter advances to the mark, and orders the trap to be pulled, and does not shoot at the bird, or his gun is not properly loaded, or does not go off, *owing to his own negligence*, that bird is to be scored lost.' Therefore if anything happens, which is not his own negligence, to prevent his gun going off, he should get another bird.

"In this last rule, Interstate Association rule No. 16, is an expression which might give rise to much trouble, and which should be expunged, viz., 'Or his gun is not properly loaded. * * *' Under this rule a man might say, 'My gun squibbed off,' or, 'I had no shot in that cartridge,' and claim another bird.

"Repeating shotguns have been found much fault with on account of the action sometimes failing. I do not use one and don't expect to, but I like fair play. If you handicap a man who is using a repeater by saying that it must be a lost bird if his gun does not work, you should, on the other hand, give him the advantage of using all six shots whenever it *does work*."

Mr. Will H. Cruttenden, writing from Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I never shot a repeating shotgun, but I have seen live-bird shooting for thirty-seven years, and have done a little of it myself. While there may be no rule governing the case in point, justice to the shooter would enable me to decide in the same way as Mr. Hoey. Does the tearing off of the brass or the splitting of the paper case prove that it was the gun's fault? The fact that the ammunition companies claim that their shells are all good proves nothing, for I have seen several faulty ones. No one can make all his goods absolutely perfect. It is true that some shooters put a live-bird load in a cheap shell, strictly against the advice of the ammunition companies.

"But I ask you, in all sincerity, how many persons will shoot in the Grand American Handicap who will use poor guns and poor ammunition? Fair play is a jewel, and a rare one, but it is not so rare as in the olden days of pigeon-shooting, when all was fair, as in love or war. I think, were such a thing to happen, and it be put to the vote among the *shooting sportsmen*, not a single 'neigh' would be heard."

It has been suggested to us that our article, which appeared in FOREST AND STREAM of March 7, was a special plea for a certain class of guns—to wit, repeating shotguns. To any one who is of that opinion we would suggest that he read over carefully the article referred to, feeling assured that a calm and dispassionate digestion of the matter contained therein will entirely change his opinion on that point. Our article was not a plea for *any* gun, but for *all* guns—single, double or repeating—and we so stated specifically.

This question, as we take it, is of real interest, and both sides should be heard. If the rules, as it is claimed, only apply to double guns, it is high time that a class of guns that has become a recognized factor in our trap-shooting tournaments should be considered. FOREST AND STREAM'S columns are always open to legitimate argument upon a question that is of interest to its readers. Both sides on this question are entitled to, and shall receive, an impartial hearing. We shall be glad to receive any communications that bear upon the subject at issue.

Our Magautrap.

THE above title does not refer to any infernal machine; it is merely the name, evolved in all probability by the brain of Paul North, applied to a new departure in machines designed for target throwing. A reference to the bluerock space in our advertising columns will tell just what the "Magautrap" is and what it can do.

The invention is an automatic trap, designed and patented by Mr. A. M. Jenkins, of Norristown, Pa. Of Mr. Jenkins, Paul North says: "He commenced target shooting two or three years ago and immediately saw the need of an automatic self-feeding trap, with the result as shown in the cut. This trap is a substantial, well-built machine, and one trap and one trapper is designed to take the place of five traps and trappers under the present system. As the trap has a capacity of throwing 100 to 150 targets per minute, you can see that it is always ready and can easily take the place of five traps."

At the time of writing we have only had a talk with one person who has seen this machine work—Elmer Shaner. Mr. Shaner says that when he saw the air filled with "whole flocks of targets" he was rendered speechless. Anything that can render Elmer Shaner speechless must be well worth seeing. Come to the Sportsmen's Exposition next week and look at it.

Joplin Gun Club.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 2.—The following scores were made by the members of the Joplin Gun Club at the last club shoot, all events being at 20 targets, unknown angles:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
E D Porter	16	15	17	19	16	13	18	15	14	20	17	15	18	18
C W Green	16	16	13	18	20	16	18	16	17	14	18	11	19	16
J A Cragan	20	18	17	20	19	16	17	19	16	17	20	14	19	17
B F Wilson	18	18	20	16	17	19	18	17	20	18	17	19	16	15
G K Davidson	17	19	16	16	13	14	16	17	19	16	15	15	16	17
Jason Fryer	16	18	19	17	14	17	16	14	15	19	16	18	16	17
H J Leeman	19	17	20	18	19	19	16	20	19	20	16	17	18	19
C Sumner	19	20	18	17	16	20	19	19	18	18	19	14	20	16
Sergeant	17	19	16	14	19	16	17	13	15	18	14	16	15	19

Philadelphians Win at Reading.

READING, Pa., March 5.—A series of three team races has been arranged between the Keystone Shooting League of Philadelphia and the Independent Gun Club of Reading. The first race was shot to-day, the teams consisting of 13 men, although the original conditions called for 25 men a side; as, however, the Keystones only brought 13 men, Reading met them on equal terms. The result was a victory for the Philadelphians by 42 targets, as shown by the scores given below:

Keystone, of Philadelphia: George French 21, Bert Miller 23, John Thurman 16, G. Anderson 22, G. Huber 18, Ed Davis 23, W. Devoe 19, Harry Ridge 21, Harry Landis 21, Joseph Leaming 20, D. Longenecker 17, Wm. Peters 19, Harry Thurman 25. Total—265.

Independent Gun Club: Harry Coldren 21, George Ritter 18, Francis Yost 21, John Henry 16, Harry Werts 16, Brooke Harrison 17, George Kuersten 17, Harry Schrader 14, Warren Brown 15, Heber Jones 16, Henry Eppinger 17, Henry Graul 21, John Shaaber 14. Total—223.

The Ottumwa Tournament.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 25.—Below is an account of our tournament, which was held yesterday and to-day:

Warm up, 10 singles, entrance free: Budd 8, Grimm 7, Gilbert 8, Parmalee 10, Van Eman 9, Marshall 1.

The conditions of this match were "low score to wear the leather trophy," and as there were a good many wooden targets among the pick-ups, it is possible that Budd and Marshall got some of them.

The first day's scores are given in tabulated form below:

First Day's Scores.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	50	20	15	15	20	15
Budd	17	15	19	18	18	13	15	13	46	20	13	14	15	14
Grimm	20	16	19	19	20	..	..	12	47	20	13	13	20	14
Gilbert	16	16	19	16	16	13	13	13	47	15	14	11	16	11
Parmalee	18	14	19	19	14	14	15	14	44	19	15	12	20	10
Van Eman	16	13	11	17	16	11	10	10	40	17	11	7	17	13
Crissman	..	..	14	15	12	..	15	10	..	14	..	10	..	..
Marshall	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	14	15	46	17	12	19	11
Hedrick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	37	..	..	..
Seibert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14	10	..	..
Arnold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	13	..	..	..
Clark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Lowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Erbacher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 were at unknown angles; Nos. 3, 4 and 12, reversed order; No. 14, expert rules.

Two miss-and-outs at live birds, $2 entrance, were also shot off during the day. The first resulted thus: Budd and Seibert 4, Gilbert 3, Johnson 2, Marshall, Grimm and Parmalee 1, Crissman, Van Eman and Erbacher 0.

No. 2 resulted as follows: Marshall and Gilbert 10, Budd 9, Seibert 7, Van Eman 4, Parmalee and Grimm 0.

Second Day's Scores.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	15	20	20	20	20	20	50	50	20
Budd	11	19	17	17	18	15	43	44	18
Gilbert	10	16	16	18	16	18	42	44	17
Grimm	9	16	17	17	17	19	42	37	17
Van Eman	9	14	15	18	20	17	48	46	14
Marshall	..	18	18	19	18	18	45	47	15
Parmalee	..	16	19	19	20	17	49	45	17

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were at unknown angles; Nos. 3 and 9 at reverse order.

The general averages made during the shoot were:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per cent.		Shot at.	Broke.	Per cent.
Parmalee	600	450	90	Hedrick	65	49	75
Budd	515	465	87½	Crisman	140	99	70
Grimm	495	434	87½	Clark	90	15	75
Marshall	480	367	83½	Siebert	85	60	70
Gilbert	515	435	84½	Lowe	20	9	45
Van Eman	515	410	80	Erbacher	85	19	55
Arnold	70	54	77				

The highest average in all money events was made by Parmalee, of Omaha, and that was only 90 per cent. One member of our local club,

A. W. JENKINS.

Inventor of the Magautrap.

Van Eman, made a run of 53 in the last event, which was, however, split up into two 50-target matches instead of one 100 match. Van missed his 9th target and then did not puncture the sky until his 46th, which was a slow straightaway.

The management regrets it was unable to secure a larger attendance, but although the weather was good at the time, it had been very cold, stormy and threatening. I am still at a loss as to what means can be used to secure a crowd of shooters; times are hard and the boys are hanging on to their money pretty close. But more than this it seems that the sight of any man, be he only a semi-expert, who has chanced to have made a good score or two in his lifetime, scares amateurs nearly out of their boots.

I hope we may be able to get up a shoot some time in the near future that will attract such an attendance as our efforts and accommodations would warrant, in which case I will send a you a report of same.

J. W. HEDRICK.

A Close Race at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The scores given below show that the Garden City Gun Club, of Chicago, defeated the Limited Gun Club, Feb. 22. Conditions: Teams of 10 men, each man shooting at 25 targets, unknown angles. They cannot do it again:

Garden City Gun Club.

Antoine	1111111111110111111111011—22
Hutchinson	0131010111111101110111111—20
Bissell	1111111101111111101111111—22
Hill	1011111111101011011011111—21
Kurz	1011111110101100101171111—20
Cutler	1011001111111111111111011—20
Groll	1111110100011011011111111—19
Ford	1110111101010011001111111—17
Carraher	1111111101110111101111011—21
Rexford	1011111111101011101091111—20—204

Limited Gun Club.

Britton	1111111111111111111111101—24
Robinson	1111111111111111011110111—23
Twtewiler	1110011101111111111111111—21
Comstock	1101111101101111011111111—21
Cooper	1110111010111101111011111—20
Parry	1111011111111101111001010—19
Moore	1111111111101111010101010—19
Townsend	0110111111111111111111011—21
Grube	1111001011110101100111111—18
Weldhack	0101110101101111011101101—17—200

ROYAL ROBINSON.

Baltimore Shooting Association.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 29.—There was some good shooting to-day at the grounds of the Baltimore Shooting Association. Hawkins did the best work, scoring 50 out of 53 shot at, a remarkably high percentage on any class of birds. Dr. Bill came next with 4 lost birds out of a total of 46 shot at. Burk followed him closely with 53 out of 57, Thomas being 4th with 30 out of 33. As a result of the afternoon's shooting, 873 birds were scored out of 907 shot at, a general average of 88.9 per cent. Below are the totals:

	Shot at.	Scored.		Shot at.	Scored.
Hawkins	53	50	Whistler	11	10
Dr Bill	46	42	Bonday	10	9
Burk	57	53	Malone	9	8
Thomas	33	30	Claridge	10	8
McComas	94	92	Bird	12	9
Simon	97	93	Edwards	9	7
Macalester	96	94			

Boston Gun Club.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The attendance at Wellington to-day, the occasion of the Boston Gun Club's eighth serial prize shoot, evidenced slightly that some of its regular devotees had not fully overcome their trap-shooting efforts of Washington's Birthday on the different grounds surrounding Boston. The B. G. C. held no shoot on the holiday, the grounds being used by the West Medford Shooting Club. The ten who did put in an appearance were well repaid, for the afternoon was a perfect one, and only as the sun disappeared behind the club house and the chilly air became more noticeable did the trappers gain a respite from constant loading. An innovation of the afternoon, and one much enjoyed, was Event 13, 5 unknown, battery position—*i. e.*, the shooter lying prone on the platform, with slight head-rest and gun in hand, calling pull and shooting from sitting posture, as in a blind or boat. With one exception, it was the initial attempt of all the participants, and as such their scores were creditable. This, the eighth shoot, marked the conclusion of half of the series, the six best scores of the whole number, which is fifteen, composing prize total. Even thus early six have put in the necessary number, while fourteen shooters have entered four and over. As improved scores are made the low ones are discarded and the totals revised. The gold badge, which is first prize, has been received, and is an exceedingly neat affair. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Targets:	10	10	5	6	5	6	10	5	6	10	10	5	10	10	10	10
Gordon (17)	7	7	4	2	4	3	10	4	3	10	8	3	7	4	4	7
Avery (16)	7	5	3	1	3	2	8	3	2	3	6	5	3	3	4	.. 5
Miskay (17)	8	5	5	3	4	4	8	4	3	7	8	..	9	6	9	..
Johns (15)	10	6	4	1	..	..	7	4	3	7	7	4	4	3	7	..
Sheffield (15)	..	6	5	3	4	5	8	5	5	6	7	2	..	..	8	..
Williams (15)	..	4	3	3	..	..	6	3	3	6	..	3	..	..	8	..
Horace (16)	7	3	2	2	..	..	7	4	4	8	5	2	..	..	..	..
Burr (17)	..	..	3	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewall (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	6	9	5	2	3	3	6
Spencer (17)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	8	10	4	9	5	8	8

The events were varied as follows: Nos. 1, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15, known angles (No. 14 at 23yds.); Nos. 2, 11 and 16 at known reverse; Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 12 at unknown traps (the latter battery position); Nos. 4, 6 and 9 at pairs; Nos. 7, 8 and 9 composed the prize match, 21 targets, 10 known, 5 unknown and 3 pairs, and totals follow: Gordon 17, Sheffield 15, Miskay 15, Horace 15, Johns 14, Spencer 14, Avery 13, Sewall 12, Williams 12. Four straight 10s were made, two by Gordon, one each by Johns and Spencer.

March 4.—The weather to-day was so tempestuous as to prevent all but six reaching the Boston Gun Club grounds at Wellington, and when no word but blizzard will truthfully describe the raging snowstorm of the afternoon, it is to be wondered that the attendance was not represented by a large zero. Those who did brave the elements, however, by no means regret the experience or the numerous misses contained in the scores, which are worthy of mention as being made under conditions never before equaled on the grounds:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Targets:	10	10	5	6	10	5	6	10	5	10	10	5	6	10	10	10	10
Sheffield (15)	2	5	1	2	7	1	2	5	4	6	6	4	1	6	5	7	8
Gordon (17)	8	5	4	2	8	2	4	5	2	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Miskay (17)	8	6	1	4	9	1	5	8	3	7	5	5	2	10	8	7	6
Williams (15)	5	..	3	2	3	2	2	5	..	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
Horace (16)	..	6	..	4	6	2	1	4	3	4	5	3	3	7	8	2	..
Parker (17)	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	7

Nos. 4, 7 and 13 were pairs, Nos. 3 and 6 unknown angles, No. 8 reversed angles, and balance of events were known angles. Events 5, 6 and 7 composed prize scores, and totals were as follows: 21 targets, 10 known, 5 unknown and 3 pairs: Miskay 15, Gordon 14, Parker 14, Sheffield 10, Horace 9, Williams 7.

Trap Around Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—The target shoot held by the North Side Gun Club on Washington's Birthday was a thorough success. The weather was perfect and the consequence was that there was quite a large gathering of sportsmen on the club's grounds in Allegheny. A good account of the day's proceedings is given in the Pittsburg *Leader* of yesterday's date:

"There were in all seven events, six regular and one extra—that for the much coveted possession of Old Hoss's gun, won from its owner by Elmer Shaner, on the result of the city election held on Tuesday, Feb. 18. The provisions of this event were particularly peculiar. Each man who put up his quarter was entitled to get in on the shoot, and get a chance for the gun. The names of all the entries were placed in a hat and well shaken, then taken along an equal number of slips from a second hat, one of which had the words Old Hoss written on it. 'Twas here the exciting incident of the day took place. When Fagan, who was doing the drawing, pulled the slip containing Old Hoss's name from the hat he opened it and read the words aloud. Old Hoss thought the slip was the magic one every person was after in the other hat, and with a yell that would have done justice to a Kickapoo Indian he began a weird ghost dance, exclaiming between gasps for breath: 'I knew I could win it back. You can't get the best of me, even if I do get the worst end of a bet.' His joy was exceedingly short-lived, for Fagan soon announced that Old Hoss had drawn a blank. How the crowd did guy him! It is safe to say the genial shooter will not hear the last of this for some time to come. The gun was won by Sam Shaner, to whom Old Hoss made all sorts of overtures for a purchase, but Shaner refused to make a deal, saying that he would have to keep up the record of the family. 'Elmer won it on a bet and put it up here for me to win. Now fate has decreed that the gun should stay in our family, and if I should sell it I will be tempting fate.' At last accounts Old Hoss was trying to console himself for the loss of his hunting piece."

The scores made were as follows, Elmer Shaner having an easy victory in the 50 target event: (All events were at unknown angles with the exception of No. 6, which was at 6 pairs)

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	15	10	15	15	50	12	10	Targets:	15	10	15	15	50	12	10
Old Hoss	11	8	7	9	38	7	3	Ivory	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
Cleveland	8	8	11	12	..	6	7	Johnson	..	..	..	8	3	..	..
McClares	3	2	..	..	19	..	5	Whiting	..	..	..	11	8	38	..
P Kelsey	10	9	14	12	40	7	6	E Shaner	..	..	..	12	10	45	5
Schirmer	6	4	..	..	24	3	..	Jim Crow	..	..	..	11	11	35	..
Cochran	11	5	5	9	..	..	7	S Shaner	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Cutler	5	6	9	13	36	7	8	Martin	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
Zeumer	7	5	12	10	..	7	8	Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Cornman	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	Gully	..	..	..	..	..	23	6
McAleer	7	6	9	7	..	..	4	Fagan	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Jones	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	Sanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ward	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Swartwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Some good shooting was done this afternoon at a private live-bird shoot in the East End. The birds were an extra good lot and kept the shooters guessing all the time. The King brothers, Alex and Will, did the best work of the day, Will beating out his brother by one bird, scoring 27 to 26 out of 30. Alex was in great form in the first two 10-bird sweeps, winning both with 10 straight, Will King dividing the honors with him in the second sweep. The scores made were:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
A H King	2212212122—10	2222222222—10	2020102202—6
McPherson	1212020112—8	2212100000—6	0221212002—7
W S King	1111222110—9	1212212111—10	1101212110—8
Bessemer	0212002222—6	0022200000—3	2020222223—8
Cleveland	1200001110—4	0020202001—5	1000221220—6
Wilson	0112210010—5	2202101220—7	1012211101—8
Newman	0010000001—2	2222222101—9	1000112102—6
McWhorter	0022220100—5	2121111201—9	1100011212—7
McKee	2111200200—6	2221120020—8	1121022220—8
Cunningham	.....	0000200111—4	0101002000—3
Meaner	.....	.....	2012102212—8

The Huntingdon Gun Club.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 22.—Some of our enthusiastic shooters have been making phenomenal scores every day this winter—behind the stove in brother Critse's store. There was the captain, who was going to make a national reputation for the gun he shoots; Ikey and Elmer, whose guns would take up wear in any direction with add of a screwdriver; W. K., U. S. and Harry all had great guns—if they did not lose their monkey wrenches; the chief, who claimed he had the greatest gun on earth. All these men had broken 100 straight behind the stove. This kind of talk came to an end to-day, the boys agreeing to face the traps. The mercury was hovering about zero, and the wind blew a gale, making good scores impossible.

House, of the Altoona, Pa., Rod and Gun Club, and Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., were welcome visitors and participated in the events shot. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
W De Forest	7	7	8	7	9	7	..	H U Corbin	..	7	5	..	..	..	..
G S Williams	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	L Leister	..	7	7	5	..	..	..
U S Houck	6	6	5	6	6	9	15	J Greenberg	..	7	8	7	7	4	8
E W Stewart	6	9	7	7	8	..	..	Thompson	..	7	..	5	..	..	..
T J House	4	5	7	5	3	8	15	Critse	..	5	7	5	6	..	..
F Mohus	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	Kline	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
J A Fleming	9	7	6	..	..	..	..								

In New Jersey.

SOUTH SIDE'S SATURDAY.

Feb. 29.—Heavy rain had only the effect of increasing the attendance at the grounds of the South Side Gun Club to-day, 14 shooters taking part in the events shot during the afternoon. The reason for the increased attendance is not hard to find. This club has never failed—rain or shine—to have its club house open and its traps ready for business every Saturday afternoon during the 15 years it has been in existence. When the rain is coming down with a persistency that is disheartening to anybody but a trap-shooter, making it doubtful whether there will be any shooting at his own club's grounds, if he wants to be sure of getting shooting he just hies himself off to the South Side Gun Club's grounds at Newark, N. J., feeling certain that he can get all the targets thrown for him that he wants to fire at. During the afternoon 1,100 targets were thrown, Neaf Apgar doing the best work by breaking 93 out of 100. The scores made were as below:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Young	6	8	8	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Hobart	9	7	6	6	5	9	5	..	..	..	..
W M Smith	3	7	8	6	7	4	8	4	..	..	.
Dawson	8	6	9	3	7	2	4	1	..	4	4
Orton	6	8	..	..	8	5	6	6	..	..	..
I H Terrill	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbie	..	..	1	6	1	..	9	1	..	..	1
Whitehead	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas	..	..	..	6	7	8	6	8	11	..	..
Apgar	..	..	..	10	10	9	8	9	15	10	..
Adams	..	..	..	10	9	7	7	9	12	8	..
Hassinger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	10	8
Folsom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	9	6
Parker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..

All were 10-target events with the exception of No. 9, which was at 15 targets. The team races at known angles, 25 targets per man, resulted in a victory for Hobart's team by 5 breaks. Scores:

Hobart's team: Apgar 21, Whitehead 21, Parker 18, Thomas 18, Hobart 16, Folsom 15—109.

Terrill's team: Adams 21, Hassinger 21, W. M. Smith 18, Terrill 18, Orton 14, Dawson 9—101.

March 7.—Fourteen shooters were present at the South Side grounds this afternoon. The weather was a pleasant change from that which has prevailed of late, but the strong westerly wind that swept across the Newark meadows made the shooting very hard, the targets taking most eccentric flights when thrown from the traps. In consequence scores were not up to the usual mark. In the team race Edwards's team easily defeated Whitehead's team by 12 breaks. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adams	9	7	9	9	7	6	..	..	8	7	5	7
Edwards	6	4	8	9	8	9	..	..	..	5	7	7
Smith	5	5	4	5	6	7	..	6	7	..	..	..
Orton	3	4	..	..	3	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
Kierstead	5	4	..	..	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
Hedden	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Terrill	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Whitehead	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	7	..	4	..	..
Ebie	..	..	2	4	..	3	6	3	6	4	4	
D Terrill	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas	..	..	..	7	8	6	6	10	5	..	..	
Dawson	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	3	4	7
Wambold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Folsom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	

The team race resulted as follows:

Edwards's Team.		Whitehead's Team.	
Edwards	20	Whitehead	19
Kierstead	19	W M Smith	19
Adams	17	Hedden	15
I H Terrill	16	Thomas	12
D D Terrill	13	Orton	9
Ebie	9—94	Jacobs	8—82

BRUNSWICK GUN CLUB.

Feb. 29.—The regular monthly shoot of the Brunswick Gun Club, of New Brunswick, N. J., was held to-day in a downpour of rain. The extremely wet weather kept the attendance down to a low mark, ten shooters being all that put in an appearance at the club house this afternoon. The club shoot is at 25 targets, unknown angles; the scores made were as below, E. Reynolds leading with 22 out of his 25:

H B Smith	0101110010110101100100111—14
S Randall	1110111111111100011110110—20
E Reynolds	0111111111111100111111111—22
R McDonald	0000011110011011110011001—18
R Booth, Jr.	1111100100011000101111110—15
T Pratt	0011100001110111111111101—17
M Allen	1101111111111100010001111—18
H H Stevens	0010111111111111111011111—21
T Hoagland	0111111111111111101011110—21
G W Strong	1011111110111001011111111—20

H. H. STEVENS, Sec'y.

GREENVILLE GUN CLUB.

March 4.—The Walsrode Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., was the guest of the Greenville Gun Club to-day at its grounds on the shore of New York Bay. There was a good attendance of shooters, all of whom did their best to locate the targets that were wafted in every direction by the gale that was blowing from the northwest. A return visit will be paid by the Greenville men next Wednesday, March 11, the shoot taking place on the Walsrode Gun Club's grounds in Newark. The scores made to-day are given below:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Young	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	8	G Piercy	..	..	..	8	7	6	5	3
Perment	8	6	6	8	8	7	6	8	Knoblock	..	..	..	5	4	..	5	7
Leuthaus'r	7	6	8	7	7	6	8	7	Zelger	..	..	..	4	..	5	5	..
Reinhold	7	8	5	6	5	6	6	..	Helber	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	7
Agnew	5	5	4	4	6	4	5	..	Carson	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Blitz	6	5	4	7	4	7	4	3	Dodds	..	..	..	3	3	4	2	..
Erhardt	4	6	7	3	4	7	6	6	L Piercy	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	7
Winters	3	4	3	2	6	4	3	4	Duff	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	9
Farrelly	2	5	5	6	7	4	5	..	Fisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Collins	..	6	6	6	4	4	6	8									

AT THE CARTERET CLUB.

March 4.—The 50-bird race for the Knapp cup took place to-day at the Carteret Club grounds in a howling gale of wind that blew directly from No. 5 trap. The birds were a hard lot to kill, as the wind caught them and tossed them into the air, sending many of them back over the deadline with almost the speed of a cannon ball. Under such circumstances the scores made were not so low as they look on paper.

It requires 5 shooters to make a contest, and just the requisite number put in an appearance at the club's grounds. These were: George Work, Louis T. Duryea, Fred Hoey, G. S. McAlpin and W. H. Stafford. Fred Hoey had hard luck and withdrew before the end of the match. The Carteret Club grounds have never been favorite ones with Hoey, who scarcely ever has any luck while shooting on them. He draws hard birds if there any in the traps, and he never does as clean work with his first barrel on these grounds as we have seen him do elsewhere.

The race between the other 4 shooters was very close and interesting, G. S. McAlpin finally winning the cup with 38 kills to his credit from the 30yds. mark. Next to him were George Work (31) and W. H. Stafford (28) with 27. Duryea coming next with 26 kills from the 31yds. mark.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

March. 5.—While the New Jersey Trap-Shooters' League tournament was in progress at Dunellen on Feb. 27, a little badinage on the part of some of the shooters present culminated in arrangements being made for a shoot at Elizabeth to-day, the conditions of the main event to be as follows: 100 targets per man, unknown angles, losers to pay for the targets and a turkey dinner for the winners. Another condition and a most important one was that Nate Astfalk, one of the most energetic members of the Elizabeth Gun Club, and caterer to that organization, should provide the dinner in the club house so that winners and losers could sit down together and enjoy themselves after the 100 targets per man had been shot at. Originally, 14 shooters entered in this race, but the cold and wintry weather, with a gale blowing about 45 miles per hour, kept three men from showing up, while Major Breintnall was detained at home with the grip and Tom Keller had other business that kept him in New York. Thus there were only 9 contestants for the honor of furnishing the dinners for the crowd. The number being uneven, it was decided that the expenses should be divided among the 5 low men.

Prior to the commencement of the 100-target race, 8 events at 10 targets each were shot off to keep the boys, who were on hand early, in good trim for their dinners. The wind was blowing great guns from the northwest, practically right in the teeth of the shooters, causing the targets to perform all the wonderful tricks they are capable of in the way of shot-dodging. So strong was the wind that at times it almost blew the shooter at the score off his perch, while it made the muzzle of the gun wabble around somewhat after the style of the nozzle of a line of hose that has escaped from the firemen detailed to direct its stream.

The 100 targets were, of course, divided off into series of 25, each 25 being made an optional sweep, two moneys. In the first 25 M. Herrington, the representative of the W. A. Powder Company, distinguished himself by spreading his load of shot with such accuracy that he made the best score of the day, 24 out of 25; naturally he took first money in that sweep, Edwards coming next with 21. In the next 25 G. M. Smith, a name that disguises a Long Island shooter who knows how to handle a gun, but who from innate modesty prefers to conceal his prowess as a shooter under what Billy Hobart terms a *nomme de fusil*, carried off first money with 21, Herrington again getting a slice of the purse by scoring 20 and taking second money. The third series saw Smith once more take first money alone on a really excellent score of 23, Herrington and Edwards cutting up second money on 20 each. In the fourth series, Hassinger won first money by breaking 21, Astfalk and Herrington dividing second money with 19 each. The scores were then totaled up, and it was announced that the four fortunates were Herrington 83, Smith 78, Edwards 78, Parker 71. The five who acted as hosts were: Hassinger 70, Astfalk 69, Thomas 67, Schortemeier 60 and Dr. Jackson 58.

The scores per series of 25 targets were:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
M Herrington	24	20	20	19	83
G M Smith	20	21	23	14	78
B Edwards	21	18	20	17	76
Wm Parker	17	19	16	19	71
W H Hassinger	16	14	19	21	70
N H Astfalk	18	18	19	19	69
L Thomas	15	15	18	19	67
L Schortemeier	11	17	17	15	60
Dr Jackson	14	16	14	14	58

At the end of the third series Herrington and Smith were tied with totals of 64 out of 75, capital shooting considering the conditions. In the last 25 Herrington went ahead of Smith, beating him out by five breaks. The tumble in Smith's score was due to his having to use some shells that were entirely different from those which he had been shooting, the load being plainly much slower than his previous one.

As regards the dinner, we cannot afford the space to do it justice. New Jersey shooters will realise what it was when we say that it was served in Nate Astfalk's very best style. It was a cause for rejoicing on the part of all present that Dutchy was in time to take charge of one end of the table and one turkey.

No sooner was the dinner disposed of than 15-target sweeps were started up. Before the boys quit shooting—and that was not until every shell on the ground had been used—11 15-target events had been shot off. During the day three or four of the shooters fired over 300 shots. Some idea of the difficult conditions under which the shooters labored in their efforts to break the targets may be gathered from the fact that M. Herrington was the only one to break 10 straight, while Edwards and E. Sickley alone succeeded in scoring 15 breaks in any event without losing a target. Sickley shot very well, having four 14s to his credit. Dutchy had a weakness for the 13 hole, as out of the 11 events he shot in he scored that number in 8 of them. The scores made in the sweeps were as follows:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Targets:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Herrington	9	5	5	7	8	10	9	9	8	12	12	14	10	13	11	8	w	7	..
Edwards	9	2	9	7	8	7	7	7	13	13	14	12	14	12	13	11	11	15	12
Schortemeier	6	5	4	7	5	5	8	6	11	10	9	13	10	9	9	6	10	..	..
Astfalk	6	6	9	7	9	7	7	6	11	..	12	8	..	9	..	..	..	10	10
Hassinger	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	14	13	12	10	12	..	13	13	11	12
M Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	10	13	11	13	10	..	7	..	..
Dutchy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	10	13	13	13	11	13	13	13	13
E Sickley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	14	15	14	10	11	14	13
Roberts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	11	9	12	12	12	..	..
Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	11	13	11	13	13	..	..
Sinnock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	13	9	11	11	..	..
Saxon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Heiny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	13	13	..	..	9	

Boston Shooting Association.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 22.—The Boston Shooting Association held an all-day shoot on their grounds at Wellington to-day. Owing to all the clubs around Boston holding a shoot, and also owing to the severe cold, but few put in their appearance until the 11 o'clock train, when about twenty-five shooters showed up. From that time until 5 o'clock the traps were kept busy, and 3,305 targets were thrown. Following are names of winners:

No 1: Sanborn and Green first, Dickey second.
No. 2: Jack, Sanborn, W. A. Brown and Dickey first, Green second.
No. 3: Sanborn, Green and Dickey first, Brown second.
No. 4: Sanborn and Dicky first, Green second.
No. 5: Sanborn and Dicky first, Green second.
No. 6: Sanborn and Dickey first, Green second.
No. 7: Sanborn and Dickey first, Jack second.
No. 8: Green first, Jack and Dickey second.
No. 9: Green and Brown first, S. Wood and Sanborn second, Warren, W. A. Sanborn, Jack, Puck and Dustin third.
No. 10: S. Wood first, Sanborn, Jack, Green and Puck second, Dustin and W. A. Sanborn third, Warren and Brown fourth.
No 11: Warren and Puck first, Green, W. A. Sanborn, Dustin and C. B. Sanborn second, Jack third
No. 12: Sanborn first, Puck and S. Wood second, Warren, Green and Brown third.
No. 13: Puck first, Green second, Warren, W. A. Sanborn and Dustin third.
No. 14: Green first, Puck, Dustin and LeRoy second, Warren and Brown third.
No. 15: LeRoy first, Green, Brown and Allison second, Dustin third.
No. 16: LeRoy and Dustin first, Green and Allison second, Brown third.
No. 17: Puck and Brown first, Jack, W. A. Sanborn and LeRoy second, Warren third.
No. 18: Dustin first, Warren, Puck and LeRoy second, Green third.
No. 19: Dickey, LeRoy and Climax first, Puck and Allison second, W. A. Sanborn and Dustin third.
No. 20: Dickey, Climax and Rule first, Puck, Allison and W. A. Sanborn second, Nichols, LeRoy, Burton and Jack third, Patterson, Brown and Ellsworth fourth.
No. 21: LeRoy first, Dickey, Puck, Climax, Rule and Patterson second, Brown, Burton and Warren third, W. A. Sanborn, Dustin, Du Pont, Allison, Jack and Ellsworth fourth.
No. 22: Dickey first, Puck and LeRoy second, Climax, Rule, Ellsworth and Stirling third, Allison Brown, Warren and Jack fourth.
No. 23: Allison, Rule and Climax first, LeRoy and Jack second, Warren, Ellsworth and Dustin third, Puck fourth.
No. 24: LeRoy and W. A. Sanborn first, Climax and Allison second, Puck, Rule and Jack third, Brown, Warren, Dustin and Ellsworth fourth.
No. 25: Dickey and Climax first, Puck, LeRoy, Patterson and Eager second, W. A. Sanborn third, Burton, Rule, Stirling, Du Pont and Dustin fourth.
No. 26: Puck and Eager first, Brown and Ellsworth second, Climax, Rule, Warren, Jack and Dustin third, LeRoy fourth.
No. 27: Puck first, Dickey, Eager and Patterson second, Burton, Climax, Rule and Warren third, LeRoy and Dustin fourth.
No. 28: Dickey first, Warren second, LeRoy and Stirling third, Burton, Climax and Patterson fourth.
No. 29: LeRoy, Patterson and Eager first, Climax second, Puck and Rule third.

Trap-Shooters of Quebec.

SUTTON JUNCTION, Quebec, Can., Feb. 20.—Trap-shooting has taken a decided boom in this vicinity of late, and from present appearances it is safe to predict a number of local matches in the near future. We now have four clubs within a radius of fifteen miles, although up to the past four months a bluerock target was an unknown commodity. It is hard to say just what started the fad—if fad it may be called—but I think it would not be far out to assert that the influence exerted by the better class of sporting papers for good clean sportsmanship was responsible for the movement. Be that as it may, it's a real good thing, so push it along.

Waterloo was first to organize with a membership of twenty-four. J. E. Macfarlane was elected President, R. F. Shaw Secretary, and C. A. Nutting Field Captain. The club has had a number of private shoots and the fever is high.

Sutton Junction followed with a membership of twenty-three. The officers are: N. P. Emerson, President; J. C. Draper, Vice-President; A. W. Western, Secretary; W. R. Sofford, Treasurer; H. E. Hibbard, Field Captain; Dr. Page, C. A. Armstrong, E. G. Smith and J. Crandall, Directors. This club and the Waterloo Club have met once upon the field at Waterloo, as chronicled in the trap columns of FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 1. The return match is booked for Feb. 27 at Sutton Junction.

Sutton Gun Club has only just been organized, and is not yet fully under way, but will soon be heard from. The president is Lieut. E. Gresly; Secretary, C. M. R. Tarte; Field Captain, R. Curley.

North Troy, Vt., just across the border in Uncle Sam's territory, organized about the same time as Sutton, and although they have yet to hold their first meeting, they have the right material to push it once they get limbered up. Their officers are: C. Fowler, President; J. Lewis, Secretary; Dr. F. Page, Field Captain.

This constitutes the quartette. We will try and send you the scores as often as possible, that your readers may keep posted on what we are doing for sport up here on the border. If any up-to-date powder company has any spare cups or medals kicking around we are in the field,

A. W. WESTERN.

Rochester vs. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The team shoot to-day between the Audubon Gun Club, of Buffalo, and the Red and Gun Club, of this city, was a very large affair, the teams were composed of 31 men on a side, 62 shooters in all taking part in the contest. In view of the fact that the home club put 31 men in the field that averaged generally 94.3 per man at unknown angles, congratulations to that club are in order. The result of the race was another decisive victory for the Rochester men, the scores at the close of the contest showing 654 to 589 in favor of the home team. (N. B.—The scores furnished us foot up 652 to 598.—Editor FOREST AND STREAM.) After the team race the Buffalo shooters were the guests of the home club and partook of an elegant banquet, President Halley welcoming the visitors in an appropriate manner.

The scores made to-day were as given below, Sim Glover being the only shooter to score 25 straight:

Rochester.		Buffalo.	
Glover	25	Schwartz	24
Foley	24	Talsma	24
Hadley	24	E C Burkhardt	23
Byer	23	Berkhardt	23
Hicks	23	Bennett	22
Lane	23	C S Burkhardt	22
E C Meyers	23	A Forrester	22
C Rissinger	23	F D Kelsey	22
J Rissinger	23	E Andrews	21
Bush	23	Fries	21
Crouch	23	Hammond	21
McClintock	23	Heinold	21
Norton	23	Lobean	21
Quirk	23	Middaugh	21
Stewart	23	Northrup	21
Griffith	21	B F Smith	21
H Peters	21	Reinecke	20
A Rickman	21	Oehmig	19
B Rickman	21	O'Brien	18
Wride	21	Hawkins	17
Kay	20	P G Meyers	17
Misson	20	G O Miller	17
Perry	20	Reid	17
W Rissinger	20	Storey	17
Boyd	19	Rounds	16
Mann	19	Coombs	15
Nicholls	19	McArthur	15
Weller	18	A T Smith	15
W Peters	18	Sweet	14
Fulton	16	Eaton	11
Squire	15—654	Lodge	10—598

Several sweepstake events were shot both before and after the team race. The scores made in these events were as follows, all events being at unknown angles:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Squires	14	..	11	12	11	..	..	..	Southw'th	..	8	8	..	9	12	..	..
Bennett	14	14	12	13	11	14	11	..	Woodbury	..	7	8	..	7	..	..	..
B Rickman	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	Borst	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..
E Burkhar't	13	10	..	11	12	13	11	13	O'Brien	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Glover	13	14	..	12	15	13	..	14	Rounds	..	..	7	10	8	6	11	..
Forrester	13	12	..	10	13	..	..	..	Miller	..	..	6	11	..	11	..	..
McClintock	13	10	8	..	..	13	..	15	Lodge	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Hammond	13	13	10	12	10	..	..	..	Norris	..	..	..	13	9	14	..	..
Byer	13	..	..	13	12	13	14	..	Bush	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..
Kelsey	12	13	9	14	12	10	12	15	A Rickman	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
E C Meyer	12	14	15	14	..	13	..	14	G O Miller	..	..	..	11	6	4	..	7
Hadley	12	..	12	12	13	15	14	11	Talsma	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
A T Smith	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Perry	..	..	..	10	13	13	..	..
C Burkha't	11	14	9	12	10	..	..	12	Falsh	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Hanks	11	..	15	13	14	9	13	12	Norton	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Swarts	..	11	12	..	12	..	..	13	Balton	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Wride	..	11	..	10	12	..	..	4	E Andrews	..	..	..	..	13	13	12	..
Stewart	..	11	13	11	12	12	..	..	H Peters	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Reinecke	..	11	12	11	11	..	..	..	W Peters	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	13
Reid	..	10	11	7	..	..	..	..	McCarthy	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Eaton	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	Stone	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Heinold	..	9	12	11	15	13	12	11	Rugg	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	11
Boyd	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crouch	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Weller	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maguire	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	13
Wartz	..	6	10	6	11	8	..	..	Kay	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
B F Smith	..	..	14	9	..	..	9	12	Redmond	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Nicholls	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	13	Boyd	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Oehmig	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	Mavan	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Burns	..	..	11	..	9	10	10	..	Davis	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Misson	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	Hicks	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
J Rissinger	..	..	11	..	13	..	12	..	Beatty	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Weller	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	Burton	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Green	..	..	10	7	..	11	11	..	Griffith	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
C Rissinger	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
P G Meyers	..	..	10	..	10	..	9	9	Pickett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fries	..	..	10	..	13	..	..	12	Bauer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

DE WITT.

Two Days with the Riverton Gun Club.

FRIDAY and Saturday, March 6 and 7, were two big days at the Riverton Gun Club's grounds. On the first day the main event was the "Ralli shoot," an innovation in the way of pigeon shooting, but one that is scarcely likely to become very popular among shooters in general. As a novelty it is all right, but as a steady diet there is too much luck in it for the majority of shooters to go in for it very often. The method of running this event is given later. On the second day there was a 100-bird race, $100 entrance, handicap rise, to draw out the shooters, and as a matter of fact this event did draw very well indeed, 18 shooters taking part in the event.

THE RALLI SHOOT.

In this event G. S. McAlpin, a member of the Carteret Club, was the only New York shooter to take part. He shot well, as usual, and, aided by luck in the last round of 20 birds, managed to land the cup for the New York contingent, outshooting the other 9 men and finishing with 20 birds to his credit.

There were 10 entries, so the grounds were divided off into 10 equal portions, the dividing lines radiating from the center. The birds were not liberated from a trap, but were freed by hand at the center of the circle. The bird was scored to the party in whose portion of the grounds it fell, no matter who killed it. After every 20 birds had been liberated the shooters were moved around to the next station, thus each man had gone around the circle by the time the last birds were liberated. At the commencement of the last round of 20 birds there were 5 men tied with 14 kills each, while one other, J. H. Davis, had 13 to his credit. It was thus anybody's race. McAlpin, however, got the best of it, scoring 6 birds in that round; Dando, who was a tie with him on 14 at the beginning of the last round, scored 8 in that round and took second money on 17. The following shows the scores at the end of each round:

Rounds:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
J B Ellison	3	3	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	1—15
Chas Macalester	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	4	—14
T S Dando	3	0	3	4	0	2	1	2	2	3	—17
Dr Starr	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—8
H Ducker	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	—8
G S McAlpin	1	3	0	0	3	3	1	3	0	6	—20
S Wetherill	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	—7
J H Gemrig	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	—14
Count G Langen	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	—14
J H Davis	2	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14

THE 100-BIRD RACE.

For the 100-bird race on the second day, March 7, there were 18 entries as follows, the list showing the handicap distance of each man: (It must be stated that the Riverton rule is "No man back of 30yds.," hence the change from the usual distance.) Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club, 20yds.; R. W. Armstrong, Carteret Gun Club, 29yds.; J. B. Ellison, Riverton Gun Club, 28yds.; J. H. Davis, Riverton Gun Club, 29yds.; Charles Macalester, Philadelphia Gun Club, 30yds.; George Work, Carteret Gun Club, 30yds.; Edward D. Toland, Riverton Gun Club, 27yds; Leonard Finletter, Riverton Gun Club, 26yds.; Fred Hoey, Hollywood Gun Club, 28yds.; George C. Thomas, Jr., Riverton Gun Club, 26yds.; Thomas A. Dando, Riverton Gun Club, 30yds.; W. W. Watrous, Tuxedo Gun Club, 27yds.; George S. McAlpin, Carteret Gun Club, 29yds.; G. Langen, Riverton Gun Club, 25yds.

The number of entries and the large number of birds that had to be trapped during the day necessitated the dividing up of the shooters into two squads, each squad shooting half its string at the "old grounds," and the other half at the new grounds. The money was divided among the four high guns, 50, 25, 10 and 5 per cent., with 10 per cent. to go to the club. The birds were a good lot, and misses were consequently quite numerous. At the end of the 25th round Macalester was ahead with 24 out of 25, while the ultimate winners stood thus: Dando 91, Finletter 90, Hoey and McAlpin 88 and 19 respectively. The scores at the end of the race were as below, six of the shooters having retired as soon as they had 15 lost birds to their credit:

Dando, 91; Finletter, 90; Hoey and McAlpin, 86 (divided third and fourth money); Work and Davis, 85; Thomas, 82; Macalester, 81 out of 96; Toland, 66 out of 81; Armstrong, 65 out of 81; Ellison, 57 out of 79; Money, 46 out of 51; Langen, 30 out of 54.

On Long Island.

THE MURPHY-WORK MATCH.

March 5.—Had the principals in to-day's great match, or their friends, chosen the weather that prevailed, the only thing they would probably have altered was the temperature. The fifty-miles-an-hour gale was just what everybody was asking for; the wind—west with a slight touch of the north in it—was exactly behind the shooter's back and was, therefore, coming from the direction both Work and Murphy would have wanted it. But it was a trifle too cold to be pleasant for either shooters, officials, trappers or spectators. Inside the club house it was comfortable enough, while the whirling snow, that was forming huge drifts all over the island, had no effect on those who were not obliged to be outside. No snow was falling, but the 8in. that fell yesterday was so light and feathery that the wind lifted it up in clouds and deposited it in sheltered spots, sweeping bare the more exposed portions of the country.

Under the circumstances it was very hard shooting; in fact, the conditions were as hard as any we have witnessed, not even barring the New Year's Day shoot at Babylon this year. Of course, to-day's match took place at the Westminster Kennel Club's grounds. It begins to look as if the amateurs of this vicinity won't go anywhere else to shoot an important match when they can get the use of these grounds. Good birds and fast grounds are the claims of the Westminster Kennel Club. The birds are good there under any circumstances; it is true that the men who shoot there have to pay a big price for them, but still they get their money's worth when they want to shoot at fast birds. To-day's birds were a specially selected lot, "all blue" and small in body; they were as pretty a lot as one would wish to see flying around one's farm buildings. They were, indeed, a fast-looking lot. With the wind right under their tails when once the trap was sprung, they leaped into the air and twisted about in such a manner that it was often almost impossible to tell which part of the body was going ahead of the other.

The scores show what the conditions of the match must have been. When Edgar Murphy and George Work, two of the best shots in this part of the country (and New York can muster quite a crowd of good shots), shoot at 200 birds apiece and score respectively only 153 and 150, the shooting must be hard. Before the match was started there was quite a lot of figuring on the scores. The general opinion seemed to be that 80 per cent. would be about the mark, although all were satisfied that to kill 80 out of 100 under such conditions would be very good work. The nearest to the mark, so far as we could ascertain, was Justus von Lengerke, one of the interested spectators, who stated openly that in his opinion 156 would win the match.

Owing to the fact that invitations to witness the match were hard to get, the crowd was not as large as it would certainly have been could all who wanted to see it have gotten the necessary piece of paper. The special train that left Long Island City for Babylon at 10 A. M. had about forty passengers aboard. Among them were Edgar G. Murphy, of the Larchmont Yacht Club; George Work, president of the Carteret Gun Club; Charles Macalester, late of Philadelphia, but now of Baltimore; Capt. A. W. Money; W. W. Watrous, of Tuxedo; L. S. Finletter, of the Riverton Gun Club; L. P. Vallois, a member of the Circle des Patineurs, Paris, France; Peter H. Morris, Lou S. Thompson, Walter G. Murphy (brother of Edgar Murphy), Arthur E. Moore, Charles Thompson, W. R. Knapp, Hal. Knapp, Elliott Smith, Charles Parker (member of the gun firm of Parker Bros.), J. von Lengerke (V. L. & D.), James Thompson, Alexander Morton, W. D. Wright, P. Matthews, Edward Bulkeley, Ralph Preston, F. B. Cary, George Crocker, Jacob Farley, etc.

By 11:45 all the preliminaries had been arranged. Work had won the toss, and had, of course, elected to go to the score first. He was looked after by Charles Macalester, himself a shooter with the enviable record of never having lost an individual match. Capt. Money handled Murphy, and it must be said that his part was well performed, since time and again, when it looked as if Murphy had gone all to pieces, he brought his man up to the score with a smiling countenance, making him quicken his time and ultimately win a race that was an up-hill one from the start. The duties of a handler are not well understood by the majority of shooters; under any circumstances the position is no sinecure, while to-day, with the weather conditions as stated above, it must have been most extremely trying to stand out in the cold for a trifle over four hours, and during that time load and hand the gun to the shooter 200 times. It was 11:50 A. M. when the 1st bird was shot at, and it was 3:55 before the 400th bird was liberated.

It must be left for the score as given below, aided by FOREST AND STREAM's trap score type, showing the flight of each bird, to tell most of the story. To enumerate all the good shots would be wearisome, and would, moreover, take up too much space altogether, each man making some really wonderful kills. On the first 25 birds they broke even with 19 each. Then Murphy missed an easy hoverer from No. 4 trap in the 26th round, putting Work 1 bird ahead. This lead he quickly lost, as in the next round his bird fell dead out of bounds; his 28d bird, an extremely hard one, also fell dead out of bounds, Murphy going to the front for a short time only, as he lost 7 birds out of his next 15, Work losing 3 out of the same number. Work thus led by 3 birds at the quarter mark, the scores showing Work 89, Murphy 86.

Work's 51st bird got away, reducing his lead to 2 birds, but Murphy helped him along by losing his 52d, 53d and 54th birds; this put Work 5 ahead and caused his friends to feel very jubilant. Out of the next 10 birds Work lost 2, his 57th and 60th, but Murphy more than made up for these losses by letting 4 get away, his 60th, 61st, 63d and 64th; thus at the end of the 64th round Work had a clear lead of 7 birds. He had reached the limit, for out of the remaining 11 birds to complete the 75 rounds he lost 3 birds to Murphy's 1. The close of the 3d series of 25 birds found the scores: Work 58, Murphy 53, 5 to the good for Work.

About this time the spectators, with the exception of the newspaper men, were attacking the luncheon spread for them in the club's dining room. The satisfying of their appetites cost them something, as they missed one of the most sensational features of the match. Murphy had settled down, and when the 76th round opened he had a run of 9 straight kills to his credit. A sudden change came over the aspect of the score when the first 4 rounds of this series, the 4th 25, were being shot; Murphy killed straight, while Work lost all 4 birds, the 79th falling dead out of bounds; Work's lead was thus only 1 bird. This startling change can best be understood by stating that out of the last 15 birds shot at Work had lost 7, while Murphy's single loss was one dead out of bounds in the 66th round. Murphy's loss of 83d bird put Work 2 to the good again, that being his lead at the end of the 85th round. Then came another sensational piece of work: From the 86th to the 90th rounds inclusive, only 3 birds were scored, Work getting 2 of them and Murphy 1; thus Work was once more 3 birds to the good when the 91st round started. Both lost their 95th birds, but Work losing his 97th and 98th, while Murphy killed straight, started on his last 100 birds with only 1 bird to the good. The scores for the first 100 were: Work 73, Murphy 72.

There was considerable interest taken in the match now. Everybody was back from lunch, and the shooters being practically on even terms once more, some speculation was indulged in, Murphy's supporters being more than willing to invest their spare cash at even money. For the first 8 rounds of the second 100 no change was made, both men killing all their birds, Work's 101st being an awfully fast one that took very quick and accurate timing to stop it. The 105th round dealt out to each man birds that were exactly alike in flight and quickness, and both were stopped in a manner that brought forth the first real rounds of applause from both sides alike. In the 109th round Work drew a fast bird that fell dead out of bounds, the score being a tie once more. Work killed 13 out of the last 16 birds in the 5th series of 25, finishing the series with 21 out of the 25. Murphy lost 5 birds out of his last 16, his total for the 25 being 20; thus Work had a lead of two again when he commenced the sixth series of 25.

Then Work lost his 126th and his 127th, the last dead out of bounds, and Murphy had only to kill his 127th to tie the score again. This he failed to do, the bird, like Work's, falling dead outside the boundary. Work's 127th had fallen against the wire, and when Dan, the setter that was retrieving the birds, went for it, it fluttered into the air, the wind carrying it over the fence, where it was gathered by Dan. Out of the remaining 23 birds in this series both lost 6, Murphy thus having picked up one bird on Work in the 25, the scores at the end of the 150th round showing Work 111, Murphy 110.

With three-quarters of the match gone, and the difference only a single bird, it was anybody's race and every shot was watched with intense interest. It is a long time since so much interest has been shown in a match of this kind.

Work lost his 153d bird, tieing the scores again. They then shot along on even terms until Murphy lost his 159th, which fell dead out of bounds. Then Work lost his 160th and 161st birds, putting Murphy in the lead for the second time. Murphy, however, could not hold his lead, as he promptly lost his 163d and 169d birds, falling 1 behind again. Each man dropped 1 bird out of the remaining 12 in this series, the score at the end of the 175th round standing: Work 132, Murphy 131, and only 25 more birds to shoot at! Work lost his 179th, but Murphy followed suit. Again Work gave Murphy a chance to even things up by losing his 181st bird dead out of bounds; Murphy, not to be outdone in politeness, refused to take advantage of his opponent's bad luck and also lost his 181st bird, his backers and friends groaning on both occasions. Then Murphy lost his 185th, which fell, but out of bounds; he was thus once more 2 behind, with only 15 more birds to shoot at.

In the 188th round he again had a chance to pick up a bird on Work, the latter losing a fast one from No. 5 trap; but Murphy could do no better, as he let a precisely similar bird get away from him in the same round. In the next round, the 189th, Work let an easy bird beat him, while in the 191st round he drew a very hard bird that would have beaten anybody. Murphy had to kill to tie; this he did, scoring a twisting driver from the same trap that Work's bird escaped from—No. 1. The excitement among the spectators may now be imagined with the score a tie and only 9 more birds to shoot at.

A groan went up from Work's friends when he allowed a fast one from No. 5 to get over the boundary with the loss of only a few feathers. Murphy killed his bird and went ahead for the third time in the match. The next 6 rounds were marked by some excellent shooting on the part of both men, Murphy in particular doing good work and shooting with a confidence he had scarcely displayed at any previous point of the match. Work's 199th bird was a driver from No. 5 trap; when it went over the boundary, the match was Murphy's if he killed his bird, which he did with apparent ease and nonchalance. Both scored their 200th birds and the race was over, Murphy having won as hard a race as ever was shot by the narrow margin of 2 birds to the good.

As to the luck of the birds, it certainly looked during the first half of the match as if Murphy had the best of the luck; Work drew a very large proportion of hard ones at the start and made some wonderful kills. Toward the end of the match birds ran about even. Taking it altogether, it looked to us as if Work drew more really extra hard birds than his opponent. He lost 9 birds that fell dead out of bounds, to 8 lost by Murphy in that way. Work also had only 19 birds that showed any incoming tendencies, while Murphy had 27 of that class of bird.

One thing is especially noticeable in the score which follows: that is, the fact that George Work could do no better than 10 straight at any time in the match, and only did that twice—from the 99th to the 108th birds inclusive, and from the 187th to the 196th also inclusive. Murphy, on the other hand, had two runs of 16 straight and one of 15, also finishing up the match with 12 straight kills; Murphy's runs were from the 67th to the 83d, the 96th to the 111th, the 144th to the 158th, and from the 169th to the 200th, all inclusive. The traps fell to each man very equally, although Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were pulled above the average, No. 1 being especially noticeable.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Total.
Work	45	34	43	45	33	200
Murphy	51	30	42	44	33	200
	96	64	85	89	66	400

Outside of the principals and their handlers, the most important people were: Referee, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., of the Westchester Country Club; puller, George Mott, superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club; John Mott and Abe, the trappers, and Dan, Fred Hoey's setter that did the retrieving. Mr. Mott's work as referee was entirely satisfactory to everybody, and that means a great deal when a match is as close as the one shot to-day.

Below is the score in detail:

Trap score type—Copyright, 1896, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

EDWARD BANKS.

BUSHWICK ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 3.—Jas. G. Ennis and Charles A. Lawrence, both residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot a 25-bird race to-day on the grounds of the Bushwick Rod and Gun Club. The wind blew a gale from the northwest, making the birds very fast, and carrying those that were not killed very quickly over the dead line. Ennis allowed his opponent 2yds., and beat him by 15 to 11, as below:

J G Ennis (28)	20e2110211ee0e2202120222e—15
C A Lawrence (26)	1020eee2e0220200e1e00e121—11

SEA GATE ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 3.—The Sea Gate Rod and Gun Club, with grounds at Coney Island Point, held its club shoot to-day in a gale of wind. The birds were made quite fast by the strong wind. The club event is at 7 live birds. T. W. Richardson won it, after shooting off a tie with P. H. Cameron, both having scored 6 out of 7. On the shoot-off, miss-and-out, Richardson scored 3 straight, Cameron losing his 3d bird. Scores:

T. W. Richardson (26) 6, P. H. Cameron (28) 6, A. H. Gregory (27) 5, S. H. Kennedy (26) 5, J. G. Jenkins (26) 4, A. W. Vincent (28) 5, B. V. Wallace (27) 3, C. G. Hennessy (26) 4, D. H. Long (28) 3, R. V. Wagner (26) 4.

WOODSIDE ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 4.—The Woodside Rod and Gun Club held its regular shoot this afternoon at its grounds at Woodside, L. I. There was a good attendance of members, 11 taking part in the club shoot at 7 live birds. Henry P. Cummings killed his 7 straight from the 26yds. mark and took first place. Scores:

H. P. Cummings (26) 7, J. G. Colgan (28) 6, E. V. Kent (27) 5, H. P. Smith (26) 5, J. J. O'Brien (28) 3, U. V. O'Connor (27) 2, A. J. Henson (26) 5, J. R. Seenon (27) 3, S. P. Schlesinger (26) 5, E. S. Morris (28) 4, W. H. Hunt (26) 1.

EUREKA GUN CLUB.

March 5.—The Eureka Gun Club held its monthly shoot to-day on the grounds at North Beach. P. H. Myles was the only man of those present who could score 6 out of the 7 live birds in the club shoot. The strong wind that swept across the traps made the birds extremely hard to stop in bounds. Scores:

P. H. Myles (26) 6, T. L. Orton (27) 5, H. H. Gregory (26) 2, J. G. Schaeffer (26) 5, T. L. Jordan (28) 1, A. V. Williamson (27) 5, D. G. Philips (26) 2, F. G. Porter (27) 3, A. G. Hennessy (26) 3.

ARVERNE ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 5.—The members of the Arverne Rod and Gun Club held their regular shoot at targets at Arverne, L. I. The club event is at 15 targets, handicap by distance. T. G. O'Brien from the 18yds. mark broke 14 out of his 15, easily distancing his competitors. The scores in the club event were:

T. G. O'Brien (18) 14, R. D. Morgan (16) 11, Louis G. Miller (16) 10, A. W. Nielson (17) 5, C. H. Hennessey (16) 9, D. G. Kingsland (16) 4, P. H. Jenkins (16) 11, T. W. Whiteside (15) 8, H. J. Kenworthy (16) 2.

WAVERLEY ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 5.—The Waverley Rod and Gun Club's first shoot for the spring season was held to-day at the North Beach grounds. There was some good shooting, three men tieing on 6 out of 7 live birds in the club shoot. The high wind made the birds good.

W. K. Powell (22) 6, T. T. Elliott (26) 6, C. G. Hudson (25) 5, D. G. Mueller (26) 4, H. W. Bennett (26) 5, C. W. Grant (28) 4, L. K. Phillips (27) 5, S. G. Morris (28) 2, P. H. Kelly (26) 3, T. S. Mason (26) 3, L. G. Quinn (26) 3, J. H. King (28) 3.

CRESCENT GUN CLUB.

March 5.—The Crescent Gun Club, of Brooklyn, held its monthly live-bird shoot this afternoon at Dexter Park. The main event is at 7 live birds, and in this event G. W. Coulston carried off the club badge by scoring all his 7 birds. W. D. Gilman was second with 6, third place being tied for by L. C. Hopkins and E. H. Morey, both of whom scored 5 birds. Scores:

G. W. Coulston (29) 7, W. D. Gilman (28) 6, L. C. Hopkins (28) 5, E. H. Morey (26) 5, W. J. Passmore (26) 4, G. Horton (26) 3, C. Mohrmkan (26) 2.

Prior to the above event, Coulston and Passmore shot a match at live birds under peculiar conditions—Coulston allowing his opponent the large number of 7 extra birds to shoot at, the numbers being respectively 25 to 32. Coulston started off well, scoring 19 straight before dropping a bird, Passmore losing 7 out of his first 20. From that point, however, Coulston fell back while Passmore shot in good form; Coulston dropped his 21st, 28d and 25th, scoring 21 out of 25. Passmore, after losing 7 out of 20, scored 10 out of his last 12 birds, winning the match by two birds, the scores showing 23 to 21 in his favor.

EMERALD GUN CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

March 5.—The annual meeting of the Emerald Gun Club was held this evening, the attendance of members being particularly good. The chief business was the election of officers for 1896 and the distribution of prizes won in 1895. The records of the shooters for the past year were furnished by the secretary, H. P. Fessenden. Charles Stuetzle, who scored 28 points, making an average percentage of kills of 81, won first prize. Gus. Nowak, with 23 points and a percentage of 80, came second. Dr. Hudson scored 87⅞ per cent., but only made 21 points, so had to be content with third prize. Fourth prize went to Tom Short, who beat out Dick Phister by ½ point for that prize. Short's percentage was 85⅝, while Phister's was almost 89—the highest percentage made by any member of the club. The club had nine shoots during the year; at these shoots 2,810 birds were shot at, of which 2,110 were scored, making a general club average of 75 per cent. The average attendance at the shoots was 31, a very high average indeed, and one that very few, if any, clubs can excel. In the table below only the records of those who have shot in four or more club shoots are given:

	Yards Rise.	Points Handicap.	Points Made.	Birds Shot at.	Birds Killed.	Per cent.
C Stuetzle	25	5	28	90	73	81⅛
Gus Nowak	28	5½	23	90	72	80
Dr G V Hudson	28	6½	21	90	79	87⅞
Tom Short	28	6½	18½	90	77	85⅝
R Phister	30	7	18	90	80	88⅞
H P Fessenden	28	6½	16	80	68	85
J Woelfel	28	5	15	90	60	66⅔
E Bell	28	6	14	90	68	75⅝
T Codey	28	5½	14	80	58	72½
J H Moore	28	6½	13½	90	63	75⅝
E A Vroome	28	6½	13	90	70	77⅞
W Amend	25	5½	13	90	56	62⅜
C W Floyd	28	6½	13	90	72	80
R Regan	25	6½	13	90	70	77⅞
Dr Klein	25	5½	13	60	46	76⅔
G E Loeble	28	6½	13	80	66	82½
J Maesel	28	6½	13	80	65	80⅛
C Maesel	25	4½	13	90	51	56⅔
N Maesel	25	6	11	90	63	70
F W Pisce	28	7	10	90	70	77⅞
F C Hamilton	25	4½	9½	60	36	60
P Butz	28	6½	9½	80	58	72½
Gus Grieff	30	7	9	50	43	86
L Schortemeier	30	7	9	90	69	76⅔
O Bowen	28	6½	9	50	40	80
B Amend	25	5½	8½	60	39	65
M Herrington	30	7	5	80	59	73¾
T P McKenna	25	6	5	70	48	61⅞
L C Gehring	30	6½	3	40	27	67½

The election of officers for 1896 resulted as follows: President, L. H. Schortemeier (Schorty); First Vice-President, Frank Lawrence; Second Vice-President, C. Maesel; Recording Secretary, T. P. McKenna; Financial Secretary, J. Woelfel; Treasurer, J. H. Moore. The retiring secretary, H. P. Fessenden, was unanimously re-elected to fill the same position for the ensuing twelve months, but refusing to accept the position except upon terms that his fellow members would not listen to, the present officer, T. P. McKenna, was then chosen to take charge of the books for the next year. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the outlook for 1896 is decidedly encouraging for those members who want to win a prize. This year nine prizes have been donated by different members of the club.

CONEY ISLAND ROD AND GUN CLUB.

March 4.—The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club held its monthly live-bird shoot this afternoon at Dexter Park. The club event is at 7 live birds. To-day J. Schliemann came out ahead by scoring his 7 birds without a miss. The scores were:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
J Schliemann	1911211—7	10112—4	.....
F Pfaender	1121110—6	02111—4	.....
E Heigans	2220202—5	22220—4	.....
F Knebel	1210102—5	0101 —2	.....
Dr Little	2200002—3	22111—5	22120—4
Muller	0200002—2	01110—3	.....
Engelbrecht	.....	.....	01000—1

DEXTER PARK HANDICAP.

March 5.—In cold, blustery weather, with a 40-miles-an-hour gale blowing from the northwest, and with 8in. of snow on the ground, 10 shooters showed up at Dexter Park and did their best to make good scores under the existing circumstances. The birds were not a first-class lot, but the wind made them above the average. They would undoubtedly have been far faster had proper judgment been exercised in clearing away the deep snow around the traps. As it was the birds were bewildered, and very often refused to fly until scared by the use of scare ropes. Dick Phister and E. J. Clark did good work, scoring 24 out of 25. Schortemeier did not shoot in the main event for any money, but shot along, paying for his own birds and standing on the 28yds. mark. Later in the day he did some good work from the 30yds. mark in the sweeps. Scores:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
R Phister (30)	2221222112112212229e22222—24	.....	.....
E J Clark (28)	2121122102222912212221211—24	1e1e0—2	.....
L Schortemeier (28)	2e222112e1211111211111102—22	11221—5	11211—5
G E Loeble (28)	2220012022122221222222—21	20e20—1	22200—3
S J Held (28)	2122e2222022122e12212021—21	22001—3	22122—5
W J Simpson (30)	2012111220e1221221102212—20	000e1—1	.....
W H Lair (29)	0111e0220202202e1220221122—18	21e02—3	12122—5
A Schmitt (26)	11e1210022190212212022e11e—18	02002—2	10222—4
J Dobbs (27)	0120222101012104120200202—16	.....	.....
F A Thompson (25)	0e2220100112201002202251e—15	e1010—2	12212—5

No. 4 was also a 5-bird race between three men, who finished thus: Held 5, Schmitt 4, Schorty 3.

The John F. Weller Gun Club.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 3.—The members of the John F. Weller Gun Club, who have removed their shooting grounds and club house from Rittersville to the Duck Farm Hotel, Griesemersville, held their monthly shoot to-day. A strong wind prevailed throughout, and high scores were out of question. During the afternoon, however, Brey succeeded in breaking 43 out of 50 targets and killing 10 straight live birds. In the contest for the club medals the gold trophy was awarded to Bray and the silver to Mohr. The scores were as follows:

Zellner	1010101111011010100001010—13
Mohr	1100111110000011011111001—15
Hobe	0010101011010101101010001—12
Brey	1111111110011111111011111—22
Saeger	1010001101011001111001111—15
Heil	0001100001010100101011110—11
Acker	0100100000100100100101101— 9
Moser	0100111100110010000001001—10
Miller	1001001001000000001010101— 8
S Weller	1011010100100101010101001000—11
A S Weller	1100000000110000110011001— 9
Griesemer	1000010110101000111001100—11
Mertz	0001000001000000001111001— 6
Noll	0001001000000011101000010— 7

In a friendly contest between John F. Weller and Al. Griesemer the result was as follows: Weller 6, Griesemer 7.

A match for a purse of $30 at 5 live birds, Long Island rules, between Prest. Mertz, of Catasauqua, and Harvey Mohr, of Allentown, resulted as follows: Mertz 3, Mohr 4.

The shooters then took part in a sweepstake match at 10 live birds each, with the following result:

Weller	0010101010— 4	A Weller	0011111101— 8
Griesemer	1121200100— 6	Saeger	2011203112— 8
Heil	2121100111— 8	Mohr	1020120112— 7
Acker	0212010101— 6	S Weller	1202001101— 6
Mertz	0010010220— 4	Brey	2211111119—10
Noll	1002010220— 5		

Memphis Winter Tournament.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22.—At the tournament of the Memphis Gun Club, which closed to-day, a new feature in the trap tournaments of the South was introduced. The fact that the club announced that it would hold its inaugural live-bird handicap had the effect of bringing to Memphis many more shooters than would have been possible if this feature of trap-shooting had been omitted.

The programme announced two days of shooting. The first was to be devoted to live-bird shooting exclusively. A handicap race of 25 birds, with $10 entrance, birds extra, was to be the event of the day; in this event the club guaranteed $250, divided into four moneys, class shooting, as follows: First money $100, second $75, third $50, and fourth $25; all surplus added. As 31 shooters entered and the purse exceeded the guarantee the club was relieved from all responsibility, and in place of the purse being as above stated, first money amounted to $124, second to $93, third to $62 and fourth to $31.

The club has recently acquired new grounds on the Raleigh electric line, about 35 minutes' ride from the center of the city; the cars pass within less than 100ft. of the gate. Those who attend the club's big annual next May will find the grounds much more accessible than the old ones. In their present condition they are as fast as any in this or any other country. Being situated on an elevation as they are, they get the full benefit of any breeze that may be stirring. So much for the grounds. Now I must say something for the quality of the birds. These were mostly home-raised, and were only caught a day or so previous to the shoot. This alone would be assurance that they were of a high standard. Such capable critics as Bland Ballard, A. W. du Bray and W. W. Watson were unanimous that superior ones they had never seen anywhere. The weather, too, was fine, and with the possible exception that it was a trifle too cold for us Southerners, the most skeptical could not have found any fault with it, while it doubtless added something to the quality of the birds.

The big event was to begin promptly at 9 o'clock, and nobody was to know his handicap until he walked to the score. The handicap committee consisted of Paul R. Litzke, chairman; Fred Heiskell, of the Memphis *Scimitar*, of which he is sporting editor; Lovick P. Miles, who holds a similar position on the *Commercial Appeal*; Irby Bennett, chairman of the tournament committee; and A. B. Duncan, secretary of the club. These gentlemen met the day before the shoot and awarded each contestant his handicap, which to a very large extent was guess work, owing to the fact that a number of the contestants had never taken part in a live-bird shoot prior to this one. It turned out that in the majority of cases they hit it about right, with the possible exception of Barney Mercer, whose handicap was doubtless too severe. This shooter, having several times previons to the shoot killed 9 out of 10 pigeons from the 28yds. mark, was himself instrumental to a great extent in his being placed on that mark.

The scores below show the number of the trap, the flight of the bird and the result. The target scores have been tabulated, and give the number of targets each contestant shot, the number scored and their average.

LIVE-BIRD SCORES.

Trap score type—Copyright 1896 by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

W W Watson, Louisville, Ky., (30)
2 1 3 1 3 3 5 2 3 3 5 3 4 2 5 2 1 5 3 3 4 3 5 1 3
↑↖↙↗H↗↗↗↑HT→T→↗↖↖T↘↗↖↓T↙→
2 2 2 2 1 • 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—23

F P Poston, Memphis, Tenn., (29)
3 1 3 4 4 3 3 5 2 2 5 2 4 4 5 1 2 2 4 4 5 1 3 5 2
↑↗↗↖↓↑↘T↗↙↘T↖↑↗↑T↖↙↖↓↓↘
2 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 0 1—22

T F Norton, Kansas City, Mo., (28)
5 2 5 1 4 5 2 5 4 2 3 4 2 4 4 2 5 2 1 1 3 1 3 1 2
←↕↘↙↖→↑↑→↖↖←↗↖↓↘←↖↗↖→↗→↙
1 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 • 1 2 2 2 1—22

A P Smith, Greenville, Miss., (26)
3 4 1 2 5 3 4 2 4 1 4 3 5 4 2 4 2 2 5 3 2 5 1 2 2
↗↓→T↘H→H↖↗←T↖↖↘↗↑↗↗↖↓T↗↖
1 2 1 • 2 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 2—22

E C Worrall, Galveston, Tex., (26)
1 5 4 5 2 5 1 2 4 5 3 3 3 1 3 5 1 5 3 3 5 4 2 2 4
↙↗←→↖↘↖↑↗T→↖←↖↗↖↖↗T↖↗↗↗↖
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1—22

J B Duncan, Lucy, Tenn., (25)
1 3 2 5 5 1 3 1 5 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 5 5 1 4 5 1 2 5 3
↙↖T↙↗T↑↓↘↗T↖↖↖↗↘↑↖↑↗←→↑→→
2 0 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1—22

Bland Ballard, Louisville, Ky., (30)
1 1 1 2 5 5 5 5 2 5 3 2 4 4 3 1 4 2 4 3 2 3 2 3 5
↙↖↖↗↘↗↘↗←→↘→↖↗↖↖→↑↑↗←↙↘
2 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2—21

Irby Bennett, Memphis, Tenn. (26)
4 1 5 4 5 4 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 2 1 4 5 3 2 5 4 5 3
↖↗↙↗↗T↗↙↙T↘→↗↗↗↖↖HT→↖↘↗↘↗
• 2 2 2 • 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2—21

J C Neely, Jr., Memphis, Tenn. (26)
4 2 2 5 1 5 2 3 3 5 4 2 1 4 3 3 1 4 1 5 1 4 3 3 5
↖↖→↗↖↖↗↙↑↘↗↙←↑↓↖↘↑↖↖↗↑↙↙↘
• 2 1 2 • 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 2 2—21

Phil Daly, Jr., Long Branch, N. J. (29)
2 5 3 2 4 2 5 1 1 4 4 1 2 2 2 5 5 2 5 5 1 1 3 3 1
H→↗T↖↗↑↖↕↘↖↗↖↑TT↖→↖↙↗→↖H
1 2 0 2 2 1 0 2 • 2 2 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1—20

W H Allen, Memphis, Tenn. (28)
3 3 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 2 2 2 3 5 3 2 5 3 4 4 5 5
↑↗↗↖↙↙↘↖↙T↑↓↗←H↖→↗↑↗↗↘↖→
2 2 2 1 2 • 0 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 0 0—20

T Callender, Nashville, Tenn. (25)
1 5 1 1 3 3 2 2 4 2 1 4 5 4 2 5 4 5 2 3 3 3 3 2 4
↘↙↖→←T↖↖T↑↖T↓↖↗←↘↘↖↗→↖↘↖
1 0 0 2 • 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2—20

W. H. Yahnke (26), Memphis, Tenn., 19; J. C. Bernard (25), Burlington, Ia., 18; W. T. Peoples (26), Gainesville, Tex., 16; John J. Sumpter, Jr. (28), Hot Spring, Ark., 15; A. W. Dubray (29), Dayton, Ky., 15, W. M. Kellar (25), Greenville, Miss., 15; H. L. Walton (29), Rolling Forks Miss., 11; S. P. Walker (25), Memphis, Tenn., 11; H. L. Foote (29), Rolling Forks, Miss., 10; Malcolm Cameron (27), Canton, Miss., 9; Dave-Porterfield (30), Vicksburg, Miss., 8; Dr. J. H. Lenow, Little Rock, Ark., 8; N. T. Baggett (25), Rolling Forks, Miss., 7; Geo. Vance, (25), Memphis, Tenn., 6; Tom Divine (27), Memphis, Tenn., 6; S. J. Simpson (25), Duncan, Miss., 6; E. L. Sharkey (26), Refuge, Mi s., 3; Barney Mercer (28), Memphis, Tenn., 8; M. F. Rogers (25), West Point, 0.

TARGET SCORES.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Shot at.	Broke.	Av.
A B Duncan	14	14	14	24	15	13	12	14	11	13	160	144	90
Bennett	11	9	10	22	13	13	10	12	14	8	160	122	76.2
Sharkey	8	10	13	15	11	10	..	..	..	..	100	67	67
Simpson	7	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	24	53.3
Smith	11	12	11	20	12	13	11	12	13	14	160	129	80.6
J B Duncan	14	14	13	23	15	14	12	13	14	12	160	144	90
Porterfield	12	12	13	19	15	12	12	12	11	9	160	127	79.3
Sumpter	11	14	12	18	13	13	15	13	11	w	151	121	80.1
Foote	13	15	14	21	12	15	14	13	14	12	160	142	88.7
Cameron	14	11	13	19	10	14	13	12	11	9	160	126	78.7
Walton	13	14	14	21	12	13	14	14	14	15	160	144	90
Kellar	8	14	11	22	9	11	10	11	13	9	160	118	73.7
Watson	14	12	12	20	11	9	11	..	..	..	115	89	77.3
Cockrell	12	13	11	..	10	15	14	13	13	..	120	101	84.1
Ballard	12	15	14	23	12	9	12	14	..	..	130	110	84.6
Poston	14	12	14	21	9	11	12	11	11	11	160	126	78.7
Thompson	12	13	12	23	11	13	..	..	..	..	100	84	84
Callender	10	10	11	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	85	61	71.7
Allen	13	15	13	22	..	14	12	13	13	12	145	126	86.8
Baggett	8	10	10	..	12	14	11	11	12	..	120	89	74.1
Peoples	12	9	9	21	..	12	13	12	14	..	130	102	78.4
Norton	..	14	14	18	13	14	12	13	13	..	130	111	85.3
Fassett	..	11	11	20	10	8	11	..	..	..	100	71	71
Sullivan	..	..	12	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	30	23	76.6
Neely	..	..	12	23	14	13	15	14	12	..	115	103	89.5
Taylor	..	..	8	..	10	12	14	11	..	..	75	55	73.3
Vance	..	..	..	22	11	11	10	..	..	..	70	54	77.1
Worrall	..	..	..	14	11	11	13	7	..	..	85	56	65.8
Rogers	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	32
Popham	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	72
Schmidt	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	12	9	..	60	42	70
Phillips	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	8	..	60	39	65
Griffith	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..	..	..	30	23	76.6
Daly	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	12	13	..	60	46	76.6
Schoolfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	15	9	60
Greer	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	15	13	86.6
Plummer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	15	13	86.6

Paul R. Litzke.

Linden Gun Club.

Linden, Ind., Feb. 29.—The usual monthly shoot of the Linden Gun Club was held to-day. Only 8 shooters were present, owing to the disagreeable day and the heavy wind that blew in the face of the shooters. Below are the number of targets shot at and number broken:

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke.
Tomlinson	35	33	Thomas	35	29
Shobe	35	28	McClure	35	21
Dunkle	35	25	W Simmons	35	27
Layton	35	19	A Simmons	35	25

F. Dunkle.

At Watson's Park.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24.—A. H. Hampton shot at 20 live birds to-day for practice; he scored 13, as follows:

Hampton ....10022110102110101220—13

Feb. 25.—O. von Lengerke and Chas. Thompson shot a match to-day at 50 live birds, Von Lengerke winning by 42 to 30. Scores:

O von Lengerke....2222222022222222222222220—23
0220211101021212011111102—19—42
C Thompson....1120201022000000020120102—12
2210221020012011012111202—18—30

L. Hilliard also shot at 30 birds to-day for practice, as below:

Hilliard....101011020112210121020221110212—22

Feb. 29.—To-day L. B. Rinvarson and J. M. Wilson shot at 70 live birds for $50 and the price of the birds:

Rinvarson....20111211111020101021 20212—19
1001212110222102110102101—18
10122001012111100111 —14—51
Wilson....2022211001021202200220121—16
0120222101121210221122012—19
01210021100022000111 —11—46

On the same day as the above match the Garfield Gun Club held its monthly club shoot at live birds, there being a fair attendance of members. The scores made were:

Club shoot, 20 live birds per man:

Dr Shaw...12120111102112222112—18	R Kuss....22112111•12112•11•01—16
T P Hicks..12002221112212201211—17	S Palmer..20111222202•110211•2—15
OvLeng'ke 02•22222222222222202—17	G H Brown22102121100 1•1012202—14
L Moffatt..00111111100211122122—16	Patterson..102•120•110212111120—14
Dr Liddy..12112012200022121222—16	W Palmer .12011021201220120102—14

Same day, 20 live birds per man:

Dr Shaw...22121111112012021112—18	L Emerson11001110110201102222—14
R Kuss....01122120111111101121—17	

The following four live-bird sweeps, all at 5 birds, $3 entrance, were also decided during the day:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No 3.	No. 4.
Kuss	21111—5	21120—4	12121—5	21111—5
Hicks	01110—3	01111—4	21112—5	11112—5
S Palmer	10221—4	11001—3	11211—5	11112—5
Shaw	11102—4	11112—5	01010—2	00110-2
Brown	00020—1	22012—4	.....	.....
Bingham	.....	.....	22022—4	02222—4
Dr Liddy	.....	.....	01211—4	22002—3
Patterson	.....	.....	21221—5	.....
W Palmer	.....	.....	00212—3	.....
F Fish	.....	.....	21000—2	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	20100—2	.....

Ravelrigg.

Memphis Gun Club.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 26.—The recent live-bird handicap has given quite a boom to pigeon-shooting here. To-day J. C. Neely, Jr., a member of the club, and several visitors, Dave Porterfield, of Vicksburg, Miss.; E. C. Worrall, of Galveston, Tex., and T. F. Norton, of Kansas City, Mo., went out to the grounds and shot three little races. The first was at 25 birds, $10 entrance, birds extra, handicap rise, between Neely, Worrall and Porterfield. Then followed two 10-bird matches, between Norton, Neely and Worrall. The day was clear and the birds were home production, with a good stiff wind to help them along. This, to a certain extent, accounts for the poor scores made, which are given below:

No. 1, 25 birds, $10, birds extra:

Trap score type—Copyright, 1896, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

E C Worrall (27)
T↖↗↖↑↖T↗↗↗↖↖↖↖↗↗↖↗↑↑↖↗↑↑↑
1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—17

J C Neely, Jr. (27)
↖↗↗↗↑↗↗↗↗↗↗↖↗↗↖↗↗↗↑↓↖↑↑↗
1 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 0 0—15

D Porterfield (30)
T↖↗↖T↗↗↖↖↑↗↖↖↗↑↗↗↑↗↑↗↗↗↖↑
2 1 2 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—13

	No. 2, 10 birds, $5, birds extra:	No. 3, same:
	↗↗↑↖↑→↗↖↓↗	↑↗↓↗↗↓↖↓↖↗
Neely	2 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 1—7	2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—4
	↖↑↑↗↗↗↗↑↖↓	↓↓↗↘↓↑↑↗↗↗
Norton	0 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 2 1—8	2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 0 1—9
	↗↗↑↓↗↗↑↗↖↗	↓↗↓↗↗↗↓→→↑
Worrall	2 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 0—8	2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9

Paul R. Litzke.

Audubon Gun Club of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Two dozen shooters put in an appearance at Audubon Park this afternoon for the purpose of taking part in the weekly shoot of the Audubon Gun Club. The scores made were as below:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	*10*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*10*	*10*	Targets:	*10*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*10*	*10*
F D Kelsey	8	8	12	8	..	..	McArthur	7	10	9	9	7	..
E C Burkhardt	8	11	15	9	8	9	Reinecke	4	4	6	6	..	..
L W Bennett	5	6	12	12	7	7	Erb	9	9	11	..	..	..
Norris	7	9	14	12	7	8	G O Miller	8	11	..	6	..	..
Dr Woodbury	3	5	9	5	2	4	Meyers	7	13	9	8	..	..
C S Burkhardt	10	12	11	14	10	8	E H Rounds	4	6	10	9	..	..
Peters	..	..	..	10	..	..	Haigh	..	9	8	8	5	2
Alderman	3	2	8	10	9	3	Reed	..	8	11	7	..	4
Swope	5	9	10	10	10	6	E W Smith	..	9	7	..	..	..
Klink	5	8	9	6	..	..	Dr Fisher	..	10	9	..	..	..
J P Fisher	5	12	10	12	5	..	Carver	..	7	..	..	..	..
Hanks	8	10	13	13	7	8	Brown	..	..	..	5	6	8
Talsma	8	10	..	..	..	..	Middaugh	..	..	..	10	..	..

No. 7 was at 25 targets, $1 entrance, loser paying for targets and shells. The scores were: B. F. Smith 20, E. C. Burkhardt and Norris 17. Norris and Burkhardt shot off the tie on 7 targets, Norris winning 7 to 6.

No. 8 was the same thing: B. F. Smith 20, Norris 18, E. C. Burkhardt 17.

No. 9 was at 10 targets and resulted: Smith 7, Norris 7, Burkhardt 5. Smith and Norris shot off, Smith winning.

B. F. S.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The "Comet" Bicycle Pump.

The Bridgeport Gun Implement Company's bicycle catalogue says of this tire inflator:

"The latest patented pump, producing nearly double the air of any other pump, is new, the latest, and easily the best, and needs no apology for its introduction.

"It does easily and cleanly what is only done with labor and perspiration by any of its predecessors, putting in the hands of women riders a pump which it is a pleasure to use, and effective without exertion.

"Its barrel is of hard-drawn, seamless brass tubing, stiff as steel, highly polished and nickeled, as are all parts of this pump.

"The rod is of steel, guided through the cap by a sleeve of sufficient surface to resist wear, and guided in the barrel by a long plungerhead, which protects the bucket from wear.

"The foot-piece is of steel and when not in use may be folded in line with the barrel. When this is done and the handle laid along the barrel, the whole makes only a neat roll that fits easily in valise or trunk, or may be strapped on bicycle."

Reduced Rates to New York for the Sportsmen's Exhibition, March 16 to 21.

For this occasion the B. & O. Railroad Co. will sell tickets at reduced rates to New York from all points east of the Ohio River from March 12 to 21, inclusive, and from all points on its lines west of the Ohio River from March 12 to 18, inclusive; good for return passage until March 25, inclusive

Tickets will also be sold from all stations of connecting lines.

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For full information address nearest B & O. ticket agent; L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A., Chicago, or Chas. O. Scull, G. P. A., Baltimore.—*Adv.*

Special Rates to the Sportsmen's Association Convention.

Delegates attending the Sportsmen's Exposition, to be held in New York, March 16-21, will find it to their advantage to secure the fare-and-a-third rate given by the Pennsylvania R. R. on the certificate plan. Delegates upon advising their local agent of their intention of attending the meeting will be furnished with certificates, which, when signed by the secretary of the Association and indorsed by the vising officer, will entitle holder to purchase ticket returning at one-third fare, via the route of going ticket. Certificates will be vised March 18, 19, 20 and 21.

New Publications.

The Story of the Indian.

In these days of seething literary kettles the poor public need not be blamed for complaining of a plenty. "Thank you, no more," says the public. "Allow me," says the busy host, the publisher. And if the busy host did not insist continually, the poor public would long ago have refused to eat another morsel from the average literary pot of to-day. Roughly speaking, there are two courses to the menu. You may eat flesh meats of the notables of the past who should be left comfortably dead; or you may partake of the spice of introspection upon the lower half of human nature. That is book publishing to-day, and the publishers have kept both kettle and ladle hot in turning it out for palates wearied and only anxious, if anxious at all, for something genuinely fresh and simple. "Dear sir," prays the public, "I really care for no more Napoleon, and I beg you to remove the woman with the glass front."

What specialist, then, should bring in something fresh and sweet and simple? Could it not naturally be believed that in the America of Americans, in broad, free, untrodden fields, there might be growing some desirable new product? At least one American firm of publishers believed so. They thought that the story of the West would offer something fresh and honest and hearty to the people—the story of the Hunter, of the Trapper, of the Ranchman, of the Miner, of the Soldier, of the Indian. No war tale of the Old World or of the Past so stirring as that, no romance so thrilling, no drama so moving and so full of human interest. This firm determined to bring out these several books, each by the hand of one who knew his theme, and each to be as near as might be a masterpiece in its way. First of all, naturally, there was to appear the story of the Indian. Where, then, was the specialist who should write the story?

The number of such specialists was much restricted. Catlin could have done it, but Catlin was dead. It needed some one of actual experience, some one who had lived with the Indians and knew them and understood their ways of life and thought, and some one who had expanded his experience into a general familiarity. It must be also some one who could write. The publishers found this one who knew the Indian, and who not only could write, but had written. So the first book of the story of the West was done by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, author of the two earlier Indian books, "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales" and "Blackfoot Lodge Tales." Now we have "The Story of the Indian," a wider and more comprehensive work, a book of which any American should be proud and which any American would do well to read. It is sad, because it deals with that sad, romantic theme, the Passing of the West, something to make tears come to the eye; but this is the sadness only of the theme, for the handling is crisp and keen and fresh throughout, and one recognizes the pleasant sensation of the impinging of a new style and a novel line of thought.

If one were asked out of hand to write a book of the Indian, he might perhaps in the haste of inexperienced first thought outline his work by taking up the Indian historically, chronologically, genealogically, tracing out all the nations and families and tribes, and so duly coming down to describe each tribe and its customs specifically and in order. Such reading would be like that offered by the *Congressional Record* or the Patent Office reports, each very excellent and authoritative, but either very dull. In his story of the Indian Mr. Grinnell paints with a master hand of a far better value of perspective than that. The genealogical details are left to the very last chapter of the book. Chronology is thrown to the winds; and with the confidence of one well acquainted the author begins at the middle of things and works in framework and details as he likes. The first sentence of the book is this: "Yellow under the burning sun lies the far-stretching prairie." And soon you have the buffalo and the antelope and the Indians about you, and you see them all at home, as they live and as they actually are. The "Story of the Indian" names the book perfectly. It is a painting, a picture story—one of those rare and kindly books which you may read as you would a painting, beginning in the middle and going either way you like.

Friends, who know the author of "The Story of the Indian," say he has grown half Indian himself, and believes in their traditions, their magic, their beliefs. This might be believed when we read the work in hand, so minute is all the detail of the Indian's daily life in peace or war. Beyond all doubt you have here that much sought, undefined thing which the critics are fond of calling "atmosphere."

If one stops to think back he may suppose that there was once a time when the Indians had never seen a white man—when the wave of white invasion had not yet struck the red aboriginal shore. The story tells us here what the Western Indians thought when that happened. Some Indians saw a spot where white adventurers had been using their axes. The Indians thought the "chips were so large they must have been made by an animal much larger than a beaver." Then they saw footprints, but "There was a deep mark at the heel. The tracks were not flat, like those made by persons." And so the Indians found what at first they thought were bears—"very woolly on the face"—who had long mains of hair hanging from their chins. The leader of the Indians said, "Those are *siye tuppi*" (water people).

Suppose again one looks back to the day when the Indian first saw the horse. How many readers know on which side of the Rocky Mountains the horse worked northward from the Spanish country? In this book we read when and how the Northern Indians got their horses and learned to ride. And so we may learn also of the home of the Indian, his recreations, his ways of making a living, his hunting, his wars and battlefields, his marriage ceremonies, his religions and beliefs, his implements, his weapons, his industries and his pursuits, his joys and sorrows, his ambitions, his hopes and longings. All this is set forth so simply and graphically that one reads on and on with infinite zest, in a field surprisingly varied and vivid.

The idea of this series of books is a dignified one, and the subject of the book upon the Indian is a noble one, whether or not the Indian himself were noble. It needed the dignified but graphic handling it has received at the hands of one so amply qualified by research, experience and literary skill as Mr. Grinnell has shown himself. The book is a classic in its field, that field the inspiring one of the earth and of the sky and of the children who in those dreamy days gone by lived near the one and wondered at the other—as we still do to-day, albeit our houses are not as theirs, so we do not see the sky so often. It is the story after all of the supplanting of one people by another—for what good, only the Above People or the Under-Water People know. Do we, who have taken away the hunting grounds from this earlier race and torn down the lodges which opened to the sun, have among us any sesame to take the place of that once owned by one of these tribes? The story tells of this sacred ear of corn, and says that when death has come the friends take out this ear of corn from the sacred bundle and put it for a short time in a bucket of water. Then "as many as drink of that water are cured of sad hearts and never mourn again." After all, we have not improved much upon their morality, or their aspirations or their beliefs, and as one reads their history it causes a queer thrill to see how like our humanity is to theirs. It is a grave and noble purpose to show this first figure upon the Titanic stage of the West as it actually was. One closes the book with his exactions satisfied, feeling that the treatment has been lofty and adequate to the theme.

E. H.

Answers to Correspondents.

No notice taken of anonymous communications

T. W. T., Boston, Mass.—We have a letter for you here.

Forest and Stream Club.—A correspondent asks for information respecting the Forest and Stream Club, which summers in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. H. We would be glad to learn something of it.

W. P. K., Staten Island, N. Y.—I have a permit allowing me to collect birds, their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. Will you kindly inform me through your paper if it is also necessary to have a permit to discharge a gun? Ans. No. Your permit covers this.

A. A., Danbury, Conn.—Can you tell me if there is such a club as the National Rod and Gun Club, or any other club for the enforcement of the game laws, which any person interested in the same could join? Ans. The address of the secretary of the National Game, Bird and Fish Protective Association is A. L. Lakey, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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No. H.—A special lot of hard rubber and nickel, raised pillar, multiplying reel, with balance handle and side spring click, 40yds., 58c.; 60yds., 78c.; 80yds., 88c.; 100yds., 98c. Any of the above reels sent by mail on receipt of price and 10c. extra for postage.

No E—Special lot of hard rubber and nickel, raised pillar, click reels, 40yds., 45c.; 60yds., 58c. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 5c. extra for postage.

No C—Special lot of extra fine nickel plated, raised pillar, multiplying reels with click and drag, and screw off oil cup, 40yds., 58c.; 60yds., 68c.; 80yds., 78c; 100yds., 85c.; 150yds., 98c.

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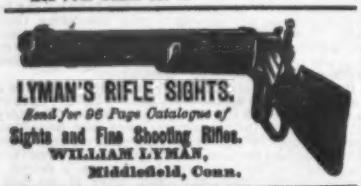

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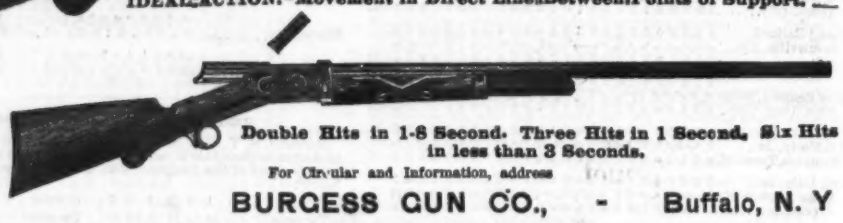

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